



**ALBERTA
MILITARY
INSTITUTE**

**JOURNAL
1946**

Published Annually by
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Calgary, Alberta

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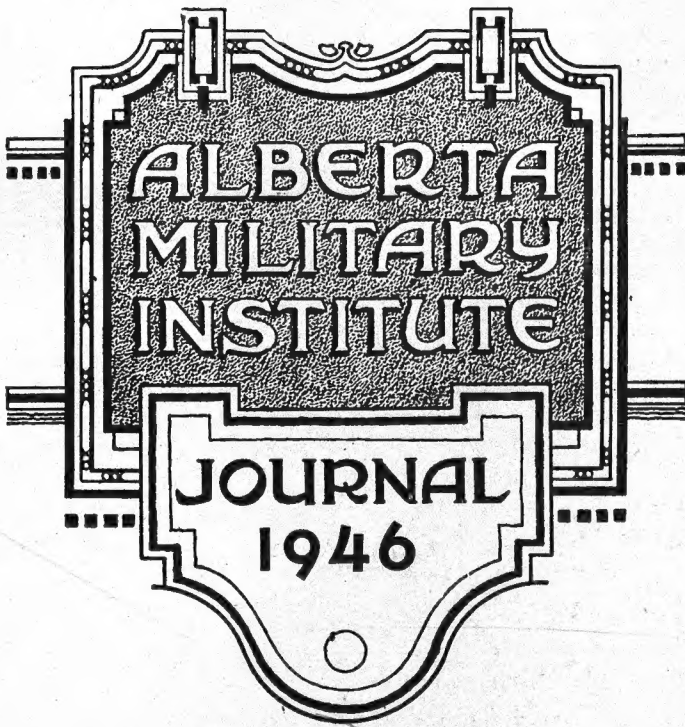
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Calgary, Alberta

1946 ANNUAL JOURNAL

of

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE (Incorporated)

MAJOR R. B. WILSON, Editor.

MAJOR A. J. DAVIS, E.D., Business Manager.

Twenty-Seventh Year.

December, 1946.

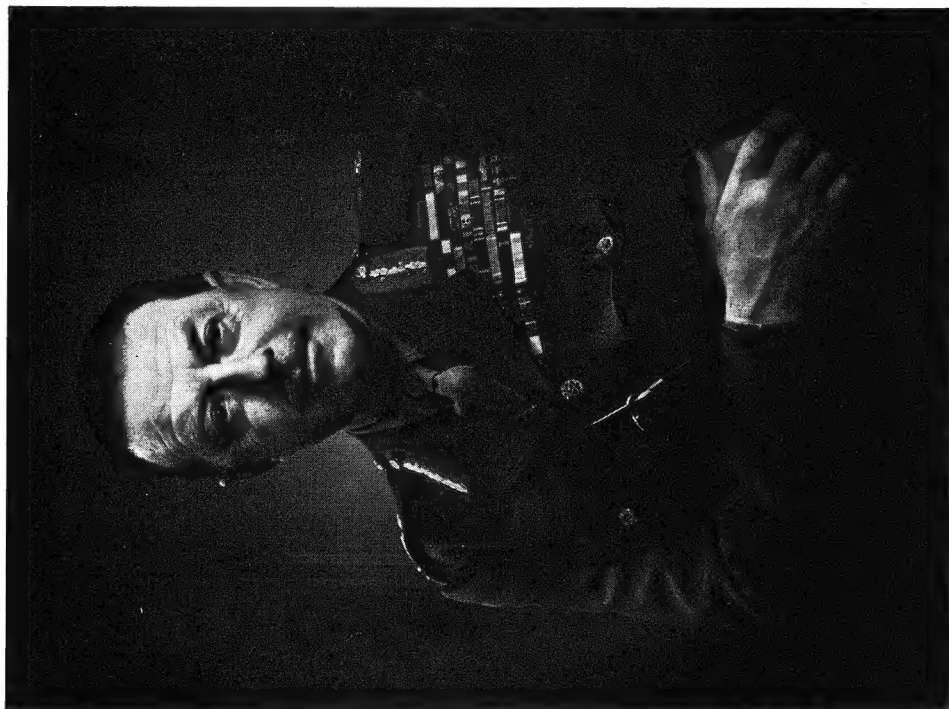
The Alberta Military Institute does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by speakers and reported herein, and no official opinions are given.

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Alexander of Teino



Princess Alexander of Teino

In Memoriam



CAPT. R. BABB, M.C.

LIEUT. F. J. BUTLER

MAJOR DUNCAN STUART

The Editor's Comment

IT IS A MATTER of regret that the 1946 Alberta Military Institute Journal is not as complete as we would have wished. Due to unforeseen circumstances two very interesting addresses—those delivered by Dr. Norman MacKenzie, President of the University of British Columbia, on the subject "Canada's Future," on June 28 and by F. E. Wooten, C.P.R. Superintendent at Medicine Hat, on the subject "Railway Operations in a Theatre of War," on Nov. 28, are not reproduced in whole or in part.

It will be noted that three addresses are published in full while several others are only given in part, these being newspaper reports of those meetings.

Every effort has been made, however, to present The Journal as attractive and informative as possible. For the future the directors are arranging that full reports of all addresses delivered at meetings of the Institute will be made available for publication in The Journal.

This will be the last publication of The Journal under the name of the Alberta Military Institute as the organization in the future will be known as "The Alberta United Services Institute."

Two interesting publications—The Review issued by the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ont., and the Navy, Army and Air Force Annual Journal, issued by the Edmonton Military Institute—have been received. Copies have been placed in the Institute Library and may be secured on request.

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HON. DOUGLAS ABBOTT

Minister of National Defence, visited local military establishment on Thursday, Nov. 7, 1946, and spoke informally to the officers of the Alberta Military Institute at the Armories.



MAJ.-GEN. E. G. WEEKS, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., M.M.

visited Calgary a short time after his return from overseas and in an informal address before the Alberta Military Institute he told of reorganization plans for Canada's defence forces.



COL. T. E. SNOW, O.B.E.

District Officer Commanding M.D. 13, has taken an active interest in the Alberta Military Institute. He succeeded Brig. F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., who had been district commander since the early days of the war.



LT.-COL. J. W. LITTLETON, M.C.

who was officer commanding No. 13 District Depot throughout the war, co-operated fully with the Alberta Military Institute and on New Year's Day, along with Col. Snow, received the guests at the annual reception held at the Armories.

The Alberta Military Institute

(Incorporated 1920)
CALGARY.

PATRONS

His Excellency Field Marshal the Viscount Alexander of Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I.,
D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C., Governor-General of Canada.
The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., P.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada.
Hon. Col. Viscount R. B. Bennett, E.D., P.C., K.C., LL.B., LL.D.,
Lt.-General Charles Foulkes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff in Canada
Major-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Major-General G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.
Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Major-General F. F. Worthington, C.B., M.C., M.M., G.O.C. Western Command
Col. T. E. Snow, O.B.E., O.C. Rear H.Q. Western Command

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Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, M.C.	Major N. A. Campbell
Capt. D. C. Sinclair	Capt. R. C. Carlile
	Lt.-Col. H. E. Wright, E.D.

OFFICERS FOR 1947

PRESIDENT

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Major Harold Chambers

President's Annual Address

(Delivered by LT.-COL. H. E. WRIGHT, E.D., at the annual meeting Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1947, covering Institute activities during 1946.)

MY REPORT is quite lengthy and will in part, even up for the brevity of remarks from this chair during my term of office.

It is with mixed feelings that I turn over the gavel to my worthy successor, Lt.-Col John Begg. Much has been left undone that could have been done although 1946 has been a memorable year in the history of the Institute.

Since its formation in 1920 the A.M.I. has been the focal centre for officers past and present, and the close relationship and co-operation between serving officers and ex-officers has, in my opinion, been one of the main factors contributing to the interest shown in military matters within this area.

I doubt if any president has ever had a slate of Officers and Directors who have so willingly and efficiently carried out the duties assigned to them, and I wish to take this opportunity of officially extending my thanks to them. I would like to specially mention Msgr. Hetherington for looking after our spiritual welfare and Major Chapman for his excellent service with the A.M.I. Cadets. Also I would like to voice my appreciation to the G.O.C. Maj.-Gen. F. F. Worthington, Col. Eric Snow, D.O.C., and to the senior officers of the navy and airforce who have so often gone out of their way to render service to this Institute.



LT.COL WRIGHT

Resident Membership Totals 681.

OUR membership has reached the record number of 681 paid up resident members. Continued interest in the Institute is shown by the large number of non-resident members totaling

185 who are scattered throughout Great Britain, the occupied countries, the United States and in every province in Canada.

The R.C.A.F. are to be congratulated on the growth of their membership in the Institute. We have benefitted and broadened our knowledge by the close association with the Junior Service.

I feel that I would be remiss did I not briefly recall to your minds the excellent speakers that we had during the year. Their talks will be published in the Journal and official thanks is once again extended to:

Col. V. C. Steer-Webster, British R.E. for "Mulberry."

Major Con Tate, Special Service Battalion.

Major-Gen. F. F. Worthington, Defence Problems of North America.

Major C. R. Dunsmore, Military Government in Germany.

Major-Gen. Rod Keller, Normandy and Falaise.

Lt.-Col. F. E. Wooten, Railway Operations.

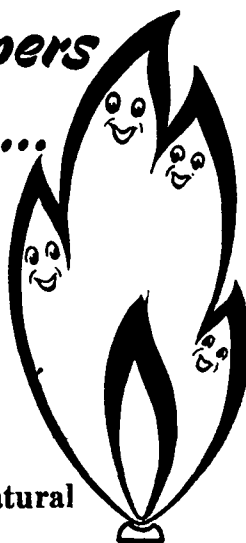
Major W. W. Coward, With the U.S. in the Pacific.

Major H. G. Scott, Vimy address.

Hon. D. A. Abbot, Ex-Minister of National Defence.

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Major-Gen. E. G. Weeks, for information given at our Smoker and also to the Canadian Club who permitted us to join with them on many occasions, the outstanding one being the address by Dr. Norman MacKenzie on "Canada's Future."

Outstanding Social Events in 1946.

I COULD mention many events during 1946. Three, however, I believe, will suffice at this time.

(a) Vimy Dinner. This has long been the outstanding affair of its kind in Canada. It is looked forward to from year to year by Officers and civilian friends. This past year we were favored with an address from our old friend, Major H. G. Scott, and after the dinner we had the opportunity of renewing old acquaintances in the various messes which carried on until the early hours.

I would recommend to various units that early reservations be made with the Palliser for our next dinner.

(b) The Institute is largely responsible, with the co-operation of Lt.-Col. Littleton and his mess committee, for the Saturday evening dances held in the Mess. They have proven extremely popular and our thanks is due to Major Colin Campbell who has proven to be a most genial host.

(c) This year saw the first post war Military Ball. The enthusiasm with which the announcement was received by the members ensured its success. The committee in charge did an excellent job and have set a precedent that is going to be hard to beat. My appreciation is extended to the committee members.

The Journal published in 1946 was outstanding.

I regret and apologize to the advertisers and members that it was so late in being published and would recommend to the future officers of this Institute that they insist on early publication.

Development of A.M.I. Cadets Pays Dividends.

FOR many years the A.M.I. has sponsored the A.M.I. Junior Cadet Corps and I doubt if anything that we have done has paid so rich dividends to the country or brought more credit to the members of this Institute. The results on interest in military matters cannot be estimated. Major Chapman will present his report but I want to pay tribute to the excellent work carried out by the instructors and cadet officers and above all to Major Chapman. We are most fortunate in having a man of his calibre as a member of the A.M.I. willing to give his time and leadership to carry on this work with our Cadets. I have never seen a

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

more enthusiastic group of clean cut boys than Major Chapman has developed. The past history and records of service by ex-A.M.I. Cadets who played their part during the past war can be traced in the regimental history of every unit from this Garrison. At the present time we have a large number of ex-A.M.I. Cadets with the O.T.C. in the U. of A. We can well be proud of this excellent organization. I strongly recommend that the A.M.I. Cadet Officer be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors.

Our thanks are due to Mr. R. W. Wright, of Irricana, who made an excellent summer camp possible.

It is understood from the G.O.C. Western Command that our government will withdraw what support they have been giving to our junior Cadets and plan to curtail their support to the seniors. In that event the Institute will have to take over the responsibility of providing the total expenses. I urge you to use all the means within your power to bring to the attention of your representatives in Ottawa the urgent necessity of continued government assistance for this type of youth training. It should be greatly increased rather than curtailed.

If, however, Government assistance is withdrawn it is up to us who have seen the results of training and also the lack of training, and who have an appreciation of our responsibilities to our country that has been denied those who have not seen active service to carry on with our support so that in the future our Cadets will bring even greater credit to this Institute due to their early training.

I now draw my rather lengthy report to a close with the feeling that under the presidency of John Begg the affairs of the Institute are in good hands.

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The 1947 President's Message

(By LT.-COL. JOHN BEGG, D.S.O., E.D.)

THE year 1947 will mark a return to normal Garrison activity. With the disbandment of District Depot, the Garrison Mess will revert to the Reserve Units, who were our hosts from the formation of the Institute.

The removal of Headquarters to Edmonton will deprive the Institute of the close personal contact which we enjoyed for so long, but the increased strength of the Permanent Forces over the pre-war figure will make available to us a new field of speakers who will keep us abreast of all new developments. We have been assured of the continued personal interest of the G.O.C. Western Command and the A.O.C. North West Command.

The interest of all members is earnestly solicited by your Directors in order that we may quickly return to the high standard set in pre-war years.



LT.-COL. BEGG

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Report of the Auditor

The President and Members
The Alberta Military Institute:
Dear Sirs:

In accordance with your request I have audited the books and records of the Alberta Military Institute for the year ended 31 December, 1946, and report thereon as follows:

ASSETS (Cash on Hand and in Bank):

The cash on hand was counted by myself and the balance on deposit with the Bank of Montreal was confirmed by certificate received direct from the Institute's bankers.

INVESTMENTS:

All securities held by the institute were inspected at the Bank of Montreal where they are lodged for safekeeping and were found to be in order. During the year under review all Province of Alberta bonds held by the Institute were converted to 3½% bonds in the course of the refunding program of the provincial government. The cost price placed on the bonds received is identical to the amount originally paid for the bonds for which the present bonds were issued in exchange.

In accordance with the practice established in prior years all government bonds have been valued at the market price as at December 31, 1946. Dominion government savings certificates have been valued at the current surrender value.

SURPLUS:

The balance of Surplus Account has been reduced during the year by a decrease of \$21.07 in the market value of securities and an excess of expenditures over revenue of \$439.76. Payments of a portion of the membership dues to the Garrison Officers' Mess were temporarily suspended during the period until such time as the members of that association request further direct financial assistance. No provision has been made in the accounts for the additional payments which the institute may be called upon to make.

GENERAL:

I inquired into the bookkeeping procedures of the Institute and performed such detailed checks of the transactions to satisfy myself that all receipts and disbursements were being correctly recorded.

Subject to the foregoing remarks, I certify that in my opinion, the attached Balance Sheet and Statement of Receipts and Disbursements are properly drawn up to show a true and correct view of the affairs of the Institute according to the information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Institute.

D. J. MORRISON. Lieut. (s) R.C.N. (R).

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

BALANCE SHEET - DECEMBER 31, 1946.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CASH—		OUTSTANDING CHEQUES	\$ 283.95
Cash on hand	\$ 18.50	PREPAID DUES	613.00
Cash in bank	657.45		\$ 896.95
Accounts receivable	75.25	SURPLUS—	
		Balance as at Jan. 1, 1946	8,780.86
INVESTMENTS—		Less—Reduction in Market price of bonds	\$21.07
(At market value Dec. 31, 1946)	8,116.10		
Par value \$7,900.00. Cost \$7,358.50.		Excess of disbursement over receipts for year per profit and loss	439.76
LIBRARY	306.18		460.83
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	43.50		
	\$ 9,216.98	Balance as at Dec. 31, 1946	8,320.03
			\$9,216.98

Audited and found correct:

D. J. MORRISON, Lieut. (S)R.C.N.(R).
Calgary, Alberta, January 29th, 1947.

Certified Correct:

L. G. McCARTHY, Major, Treasurer.

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REVENUE STATEMENT

For Year Ending December 31, 1946.

RECEIPTS

Membership Dues	\$2,121.00
Grant General Services—Ottawa	250.00
Interest	456.81
Foreign Exchange	43.73
	\$2,871.54

DISBURSEMENTS

Garrison Officers' Mess C.A.—		
Proportion of Current Membership Dues	\$310.00	
Lectures, etc.—		
Refreshments for meetings	\$281.50	
Expenses	107.62	389.12
Vimy Dinner Expense	603.54	
Less Receipts	462.00	141.54
New Year Reception, 1946		47.00
Crerar Dinner Expense	650.19	
Less Receipts	549.00	101.19
Armistice Ball Expense	1,808.51	
Less Receipts	1,783.00	25.51
A.M.I. Cadets		642.47
A.M.I. Journal Cost of Publishing	1,260.90	
Less Advertising Receipts	536.00	724.90
General Expense—		
Honorariums:		
Secretary	150.00	
Treasurer	150.00	300.00
Grant Province of Alberta Rifle Ass'n		50.00
Clerical Help for Treasurer		70.00
Audit		30.00
Safety Deposit Box		5.00
Wreaths		6.00
Insurance		5.80
Multigraphing		276.00
Postage		64.00
Printing, Stationery and Office		75.06
Sundry		47.71
		3,311.30
Excess of Disbursements over Receipts		
		\$ 439.76

A. M. I. Library

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

During the past year a number of books have been added to the library.

Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery has presented us with autographed copies of his books—El Alamein to the River Sangro—and Normandy to the Baltic—making an invaluable addition to the library.

Mrs. Duncan Stuart, widow of the late Major Duncan Stuart, has given a number of books dealing with a wide range of military campaigns. These should prove of interest to many of the members.

Captain R. C. Carlile, on behalf of Carlile and McCarthy, Ltd., has presented a seven-volume work on the Second Great War, which will, no doubt, be read by many.

It has been a pleasure to convey the thanks of the Institute, for these valuable donations to the library.

I should like to congratulate the Board of Directors, in prevailing upon Major Harold Chambers to act as Librarian during 1947. I have promised any assistance that I may be able to give.

I recommend that the usual sum of \$25.00 be allowed for use of the library for 1947.

LIEUT. M. H. ROBINSON.

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Alberta Military Institute Cadets

(Report Prepared by MAJOR L. H. CHAPMAN, chairman of the A.M.I. Cadet Committee, outlining activities of the Corps during 1946.)

THIS is the third annual report by the chairman of your Cadet Corps, and I feel that the Corps is again in a strong, healthy condition, although due to many families moving out of Calgary, a good number of our Cadets have had to hand in their uniforms, but our strength is still 155.

However, allowing for all the diseases of boys between the ages of 12 and 16, we have had a steady parade strength of from 105 to 125, and the enthusiasm of these lads in turning up in all weathers from the four corners of Calgary, shows that the training must be interesting and under capable instructors. The amending of the Cadet regulation which now allows our young officers, if qualified, to retain a commission in the Cadet Services, has helped greatly, not only as an incentive to the young officers, but they can be used as instructors to their own Corps instead of drifting away at the age of 18 should they not enter the Reserve Army. One of the handicaps in Cadet work has always been the lack of qualified instructors, which has now been eliminated.

Commencing with the New Year, in addition to parades on Tuesday and Friday of each week, each week-end was spent in shooting at Currie Barracks on Saturday morning, and Sundays on four occasions were spent on skiing expeditions to cover such subjects as map reading and fieldcraft, ranging as far as from Bowness to Shannon Coulee, and in some instances there were all day schemes on skis where the cadets cooked their own meals from rations provided by M.D. 13 through the efforts of our previous Cadet Officer, Major W. Fenny. All cross-country schemes were entirely under the supervision of the young Cadet officers, who were met at



MAJOR CHAPMAN

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

different spots by the instructors. The enthusiasm of these lads was an inspiration to any older soldier, and it was a pity numbers had to be kept down to the available skis on issue.

Guard of Honor for General Crerar

Jan. 21, 1946—Guard of Honor was provided from Nos. 1 and 2 platoons at the Palliser Hotel for General Crerar's visit, under Cadet Major F. McCall. The guard was favorably commented upon following a careful inspection. Later the members of the guard were guests of Mr. Pete Egan at the Palace Theatre, while the officers were the guests of the Institute at the dinner. This latter privilege, now a regular procedure, is greatly appreciated by these young officers who give so much of their time to the boys in their platoons.

Friday, Feb. 8—This was a social evening with sports, pictures and community singing. Refreshments were provided by the A.M.I. committee.

Feb. 9 and 10—Saturday and Sunday afternoon were skiing events on the slopes at the back of No. 2 Wireless with 24 boys taking part each day.

Feb. 15—Pins, provided from Alberta Military Institute funds, were presented by your chairman to the Standing Guard of Honor, and all those with 12 months' service. Major Fenny, the D.C.O., gave the boys a talk on citizenship, and explaining where Cadet training fitted into the general scheme of things. This was greatly appreciated by the 125 boys on parade as well as by the instructors.

March 24—This was another all-day scheme on skis and included three sections under their own officers—starting from Point "F" Sarcee to Shannon Coulee where rations were served by three instructors who had obtained a jeep and a truck. The mileage on skis would be about 25.

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THE A.M.I. CADETS

The above photo shows the Corps strength in 1946. The officers are seated behind the drums and are as follows
(left to right) : Cadet Lieut. W. S. Chisholm, Cadet Capt. B. Cohen, Cadet Major J. E. Steele, Cadet Lieut. D. Lynch and Cadet Lieut. G. A. Reynolds.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

April 9—The Vimy Dinner, and a Guard of Honor was again on duty at the Palliser and inspected by Col. E. R. Knight, who expressed his pleasure at the smartness of the turnout. Again we were indebted to Mr. Pete Egan for the entertainment provided for the guard, while the officers were guests of the Institute.

April 29—St. George's Day and church parade to St. Barnabas' Church. Eighty five boys were on parade and the salute was taken by Lt.-Col. John Begg, D.S.O. This parade is now an annual event.

Team Plays in City Junior Soccer League

May 1—During April and May a team was organized for Junior City Soccer League and our corps was represented by eight lads playing in the Army Blacks, the teams being outfitted by the Central Cadet Committee.

Training in Morse, semaphore, shooting and drill, with First Aid knots and lashes continued to be ready for inspection which took place.

June 21—There were 135 on parade. The inspection and march past was taken by our president, Lt.-Col. H. E. Wright, the D.C. officer and many others being present. Following the march past, your president addressed the boys and presented two cups for shooting. One for the best shot under 14 years was won by C/Lt. D. Lynch, the other by Cpl. H. Childe in the 14 years and older class. There had been very keen competition all the year for these two prizes, and I would suggest this be made an annual event.

June was made up of a good many outdoor schemes and route marches to get ready for Camp in July.

1,400 Cadets Attend Annual Summer Camp

July 10—This was the commencement of the largest and best organized Cadet Camp seen by the writer. 1,400 Cadets from as far north as St. John, B.C., to Lethbridge in the south. Our Corps was able to supply only 30 Senior Cadets for this Camp, and four Instructors due to the Provincial Rifle Meet coming the first week and the Senior boys were used for Butt Parties by Lt.-Col. S. Johnson, who was in charge. This enabled the boys to earn considerable funds, as well as learn the fundamentals of shooting and Range work.

July 20th to August 3rd—Junior Camp at Sylvan Lake. The usual arrangements having been made beforehand with Mr. Wright, of Irricana, who owns the Camp at Sylvan Lake, we were able to send 40 boys out of a list of 75 names, 30 of them being a charge to the Institute. Transportation was supplied by the D.S. & T.O.,

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

M.D. 13. Due to the absence of Army Cooks this year, it was necessary to employ civilians and from the treasurer's report, it will be seen the charges for maintenance of the 30 boys are higher, although these were somewhat offset by rations being obtained through R.A.S.C. channels instead of from private sources.

Nov. 1st—Trumpet Major Martin took over the Band and we have promise of a good band for the year 1947.

Nov. 3rd (Sunday)—Church parade to Knox Church for all Cadets, and a total of 115 boys were on parade.

Nov. 11—Remembrance Day Parade with the weather clear and cold. There were 125 on parade and the A.M.I. Cadets formed the Color Party for the Cadet Flag.

Dec. 20—This was Cadets' Night and completed a successful year with the Xmas Party. Tabloid sports, films and community singing were enjoyed by 130 boys, and with many parents as spectators. Milk was donated by the Union Milk Company; pop



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by the Big Horn Brewery through the kindness of Col. C. A. Richardson, D.S.O. Your President again was present and followed the events, which were carried on entirely by the boys, very carefully. Col. Wright presented the prizes for the events, then congratulated the winners in teams of 10, and wished the boys a Merry Xmas and a Good Busy New Year, on behalf of the Military Institute.

Your Committee recommends a grant of \$400.00 be again made for the Cadets of 1947;

That the insurance of Band Instruments be again carried at a premium of \$5.00;

That the petty cash fund of \$40.00 again be granted for the use of the Chairman to cover incidentals such as postage, etc., and refund for boot deposits.

Cadets Prove Training Ground for Reserve Army

Gentlemen, this is your Cadet Corps and you spend the money, and to those of you who look forward to obtaining recruits for the Reserve Army, there is no better investment than these young lads who later go to high school as Cadets and then on to the Reserve Army or to C.O.T.C. at the universities.

At present our strength is 155, the largest and oldest Corps in Alberta with ten, if not more, young officers and N.C.O.'s in the C.O.T.C. at the University of Alberta, carrying on after from five to six years in your Corps. In the interests of good citizenship let us try and celebrate the 20th year of this Corps, 1947, with efforts to obtain a permanent Drill Hall for these lads as we will be losing Willingdon Hall at the end of March, 1947. Finally let me thank my Committee for their support this year and the instructors of the Corps who have so ably trained these lads, and also your president for his frequent appearances among them.

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Operation "Mulberry"

(Address by COL. V. C. STEER-WEBSTER, O.B.E, March 8th, 1946)

Mr Chairman and Members of Alberta Military Institute:—

I CONSIDER it a great privilege in being asked to address this Institute in Calgary for the simple reason that Calgary has done quite a lot and the villages surrounding it have done a lot in the Dieppe raid, which was actually more or less not only the forerunner of "Mulberry" but the forerunner of "D-Day" itself. I shall return to the Dieppe raid, later.

• I presume you are all members of the A.M.I. or of the joint Services—Army, Navy, Airforce. I shall not hesitate to hand out bouquets to the services as they may arise.

Operation "Mulberry" is, has been and will be looked upon as one of the greatest of combined operations amongst the three services but also on the part of the civilians, those whom we in the services are at times inclined to despise—I do not know why myself, for, in actual fact, we owe the present existence of the Commonwealth of Nations to the civilians. It was the civilians by their efforts who made possible the peace which we hope we have today. In describing operation "Mulberry" I shall have to more or less jump from one Government department to another.

I am not, as a lot of people think, a regular Officer, although I did serve for seven years. When the war came, I came back, so I can speak from both sides, which is rather fortunate.

"Mulberry" had its beginning when that great soldier, whom you will likely see later in Canada, Field Marshal Alexander left the beaches of Dunkirk. Then Winston Churchill called a meeting in London of the joint Chiefs of Staff and told them to prepare the Navy, Army and Airforce with special equipment—not for the evacuation from England (although I feel sure that we all knew at the time that the Dominions were ready to receive us) but equipment and landing craft for the real invasion of Europe.

Looking back, it seems a long time ago and a bold plan, when you think that we had just got out of France, where we had lost everything we had. It is not an idle statement that all we actually had was the Canadians, standing guard, fully equipped, and we felt there, at that time, that if Hitler should invade, we would not have to make up mud pies to beat them off. A lot of you most likely know as much as I do about these times—but they were definitely difficult days.

Invasion Plans Started Early.

HOWEVER, we got down to it. Orders came from the Chiefs of Staffs which immediately started the designing of ships and designing of special equipment for the Army and the Airforce. I remember myself, just back in England, that looking from my office window in the War Office, you could hear things of great importance taking place—Hong Kong and Singapore had fallen, things were going badly in the Middle East and the only bright spot was the wonderful defence our ally—Russia, was putting up. There in London, people were shouting for a second front, little knowing what a second front meant. In the early days, when the Danes invaded Britain, they landed carrying everything they wanted with them. It is a most difficult matter to invade a continent. Our modern soldier needs approximately ten men to keep him in the front line and approximately ten to eleven tons of stores to support him. Therefore, it was impossible to launch a second front at that time, as we well knew that this required to be one of the greatest amphibian operations of all time, without the necessary preparation; vast accumulation of stores and all that goes with it.

Time drifted on, with everybody working to the utmost and there came those days when we could go to the Cabinet and ask if we could try out our special equipment.

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You most likely know that as Commanding Officer we were fortunate in having Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. Like many other things planned under his direction, they planned those small raids on the Continent, not so much for trying out equipment, but to bring back information and to get the Germans used to constant harrying. I can assure you that it was no joke for a German sentry in any little village, or the vicinity of Cherbourg, or elsewhere. Any night, moon or no moon; tide or no tide, some of our Commandos would land and bring one back, living—it was a regular war of nerves. They were bringing back the information necessary to enable us to know exactly what we were going up against.

We then came to August, when it was felt that something big would have to take place, as later in the year we were going to invade North Africa. We had special ships and special equipment and knew that there was no use in relying on bravery and blood—you have got to have the special equipment.

Dieppe Considered "A Great Success."

IT WAS decided to launch an attack on Normandy. It was planned down to the most minute details. Some people felt that it was over-planned. The Germans appeared to feel that way judging from a report that our Intelligence got possession of. Yet, it was planned with the assurance that it would be a success and I am going to take this opportunity of stating that the British War Office thought that Dieppe was not a tactical defeat, although I have heard high ranking Officers say so, also some civilians. It was not a tactical defeat, though I have read so in the local papers. It is surprising that these attacks against Dieppe operation go unmolested. I will admit that there was loss of tactical surprise but it was not a tactical defeat. Here in Calgary where you have the Calgary Regiment (Tank) which played such a heroic part and Col. Andrews, who gave his life—they took a big part at Dieppe. The Germans of course, ridiculed it, saying the Canadians gave themselves up in droves and how ridiculous it was to attack by frontal attack. All I know is that to us Dieppe was definitely a great success. It was a forerunner to North Africa and it should be a matter of great satisfaction to the residents of Canada to remember who last laughed—Eisenhower himself, after North Africa, thanked Lord Louis sincerely for everything learned at Dieppe, tactical and otherwise. Our landings at Casa Blanca and every other spot on the North African coast would have suffered much more severe setbacks and casualties, had it not been for what we had learned.

The battle moved on—Sicily—Salerno—Anzio. It is true that tactics were gradually improved, naturally enough, but where the basic pattern was Dieppe. When you talk amongst yourselves,

you say that Dieppe was not worth it. You people here should be the forerunners in trying to make a lot of people realize that in actual fact, Dieppe was a brilliant success. That is my version of Dieppe. I was there myself and no matter on what occasion discussion of it arose later, I always let the people know that it was a success.

Getting back to "Mulberry," it was from Dieppe that we got much information. It was made evident to us that we could not attack a port by frontal attack without sustaining too heavy a loss of life. No troop Commander or any Force would attempt to launch a large number of troops against such a position without special equipment, after Dieppe. The problem crystallized into the fact that if we were not ready yet to launch an Army we must at least have all the plans ready. You cannot land over open beaches. You have to have a port and Hitler knew this. Never let anybody tell you that Hitler was not clever, nor his Staff, nor his scientists. They were ahead of us in many things. For example, look how quickly they fortified the various ports and kept us out. They fortified the ports and to have made a direct frontal attack on any of them—Brest, Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Le Havre—would have taken a very heavy toll of casualties.

Britain's Original Plan Followed.

WHEN General Sir Frederick Morgan, who was Chief of Staff C-in-C (he later became General Eisenhower's assistant in planning) it was realized that to launch an attack on the continent, we would have to have sheltered water. Sheltered water could be achieved in many ways—block ships—artificial barges which you can sink into the mud—concrete caissons and so on. After you have achieved the sheltered water, you still have the problem of unloading your stores. It is the logical position, from sheltered water, to devise some means which will serve in place of a regular port. Mr. Churchill, strange as it may seem, at the time of the last war, wanted something of the sort used—not a "Mulberry" but a makeshift "port" and the then experts said that it could not possibly be done and the idea was shelved.

In this war, he again raised the question and in May, 1942, he sent out that famous memorandum asking for the devising of equipment for use on flat beaches, which would have to be capable of floating up and down and riding out a gale. Then the chiefs proceeded to argue amongst themselves as to the practicability of such a scheme and there apparently was quite an argument. From that discussion the orders came out and I was fortunate enough to be chosen among those who were to work on this problem.

I can say that from the first Quebec conference plans were going forward in this direction. After the Engineers and some famous soldiers, such as my Brigadier, Sir Bruce White, O.B.E.,

had the foresight and judgement to realize that such things as artificial barges; special ships and landing craft would be required, things moved much faster. Therefore, even from those early days we had worked, behind the scenes, devising, planning and scheming in many ways and I can truthfully say that this original plan was put forth strictly by the British.

Roosevelt Backed Churchill's Ideas.

WHEN finally Winston Churchill issued his famous call we were able to get down to something concrete and in a very few months we had obtained the materials and arranged the plans. We explained these things to Churchill and the Staff, including the late President Roosevelt, who, I may say, was one of our greatest supporters, and pointed out that he felt we had the answer. There were just three of us and the lowest ranking of the others was a Lieut.-General. However, we had that confidence, to follow Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt.

We were given instructions to devise two ports—one for the Americans and one for the British. The American was Mulberry "A" and the British Mulberry "B." There are lots of people who are still inclined to mark down "Mulberry" to the credit of the States. It is not the policy of the War Office to advertise (proving, according to some people, how antiquated it is) but, in actual fact, the Americans had very little credit coming to them for "Mulberry." They were not the inventors nor designers nor did they give the material. The Americans at Quebec were very helpful and had some clever Engineers and we adjourned to Washington and logistics. There is a vast difference between the planning of something this size in Washington and putting it in action 3,000 miles away. You cannot tow it across the Atlantic. It was finally settled that they would give us what help they could, but that it would be given in England. However, I wish to state again and to make it very plain that the Americans did not design "Mulberry." They started

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in on their initial planning on the level of "Where shall we put it," and they took the best site and they just took it, and that was that! We should get the credit for it.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, who knew the intimate connection I had had with the project from the first, and, thinking of Dieppe and of the approval at Quebec and having, I feel, Canada at heart, he asked the British Government if "Mulberry" could come to Canada. You might know that the immediate answer was "No." Then he persevered and perservered for five months and enlisted the aid of High Commissioner Massey and they still said "No" and at last he went to the "old man"—Winston Churchill and I remember the file coming back—"Mulberry goes to Canada and Steer goes with it." Canada has a lot to be thankful for. Sir Ashley Cooper and other Directors of The Hudson's Bay Company arranged for it's showing.

"Mulberry" Goes Into Operation.

GETTING back to "Mulberry" again. Planning, crating and transporting time was provided and as you know we finally got over here to Canada. When we returned from America it was insisted on that we should have to go back to the War Office, with a directive from the Chief of Staff. We did have this, due to the foresight of my Brigadier. When we arrived back in London, it was a comparatively simple matter to put "Mulberry" into operation. A meeting was called at the War Office, in which all Government departments were represented—Labor, Finance, Chairman of Supply, also including the Services and it was agreed that this could be produced in the seven months which we had to go. It was a million tons, in the fifth year of war, remember and our factories; our skilled labor and our materials were completely absorbed and as you know, we were being heavily pressed from every direction. The problem was not how to produce "Mulberry" quickly, but how to produce it at all, with what we had available.

We had some very quick thinking done and it was decided that it should be seamless and in pieces of suitable sizes that it could be handled and right here I would like to pay a tribute to the women and what they did in this war. It was a universal effort and they worked wonderfully and we owe them a great debt of gratitude. It was decided, then, to break it down into several sections, to be handled and to be made by women, with what materials we had available. The Engineers said "Your project is not acceptable—it is not real design." We knew it was not such that it would bear comparison with something designed fifty years later. It was in parts and we had to design it around existing material and we knew also that it would not bear a heavy investigation on technical points.

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Having settled this, it was realized that it could not be made in such sizes that they could not be handled by our railway trucks or be too much for the height and strength of our bridges, because we had a million tons and it was no good producing a huge piece in far off Scotland or South Wales and finding that we could not get it down over the roads or that it was too big for the railways or too heavy for existing physical conditions in England.

Last but not least, we had the problem of duplication and insurance against air raids, which were continually taking place. The drawings in London would be made six times and stored in six places, to ensure always having a record. All these problems were finally overcome and "Mulberry" went into production.

Ministry of supply—one of the very best civilian Ministries of the war, was given instructions to produce it. They formed committees of special departments to handle it and that was their secret of success. We worked very closely with them and they hoped to produce a million tons of concrete in six months—they actually did, in seven months. Three hundred thousand men and a hundred thousand women—40% women, got down to it. Labor in this war had its various strikes and disturbances, but I will say this (and I am aware of what I am talking about), no firm working for "Mulberry" had any labor unrest. I visited many of the firms working on it and told them there that they were working on something which we needed badly and which we had to have, by fair means or foul. You can realize how much we are indebted to labor for "Mulberry." Coming as it did, after five years of war, it was really incredible. Everybody said "Surely we have ships, guns and aeroplanes—what do you want." We could not tell them. Very few people knew. Even I myself, when I walked around the factory, I would have a job recognizing a great many of the pieces of "Mulberry." It was impossible to do so and that is why it remained the greatest secret of the war. It was Britain's No. 1 secret weapon, but not a weapon of terror --we do not waste our money on such things. We put everything we had into instruments of Peace that brought Victory to us. I must skip quite a lot on the production side.

Trying Day Before "D-Day."

I WILL now take you to the South coast of England, when we were nearing the trying days before "D-Day." Naturally, we had our difficulties, in such a vast scheme. We had our troubles, disappointments and so on, but, practically speaking, we were very lucky. We had the support of the United States and Great Britain and the support of all Ministries and the working men and working women of England. Our troubles were of a temporary nature, which we could always overcome.

I will always remember, 24 days before "D-Day," the Chief of Imperial General Staff, General Brooke, said that he wanted to go down to see "Mulberry." So we went over in a frigate and went up in the gun control tower and we skipped through the invasion Armada. Naturally, in view of the fact that he was Chief of Imperial General Staff, I took all the valuable documents, drawings, photographs and everything possible to convince him that "Mulberry" would be a success, but he wanted none of that, he just wanted to see the operation itself. As we were cruising along, in and out amongst the fleet, our talk was not on the operation itself, but it was on ornithology. I thought at the time, consider the number one man in the War Office wanting to talk of birds at a time like this! But when I reconsidered and realized that from Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight, he had a firm grasp of conditions and the best of men in charge, in whom he had every confidence, it came home to me that if you had a good staff you have no need to worry. I am giving you this because

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we had a good staff. Just like a Field Marshal had his own personal staff, so I had a good staff and I am sorry that they are not here in Canada, a few of them to share the pleasure of showing "Mulberry" in Canada, and also to have the privilege of speaking to Institutes. That takes us to the eve of "D-Day."

Formation of "Mulberry."

AS I mentioned, General Sir Frederick Morgan and General Eisenhower were in charge of operation "Overlord." of which General Montgomery was in charge as chief of operations. When that plan was put up to Field Marshal Montgomery, fresh from his success in North Africa and Italy, he looked at it and I am told that he said "Well, the plan is not too bad—I have seen better. I will have two more Divisions." (The original plan called for three Divisions, with a reserve of two more, making five Divisions in all).

"Mulberry" was planned originally for 12,000 tons of stores daily—our commitment now was 40,000 tons a day—12,000 more had to be landed by putting on two more Divisions. Gentlemen—this is a hell of a lot of equipment. To overcome the initial stages, it was decided to create what we called "Gooseberries"—five of them, consisting of sunken blockships. A blockship was known as "Corncob."

We took two of the Gooseberries and made them into "Mulberry," which was no mean feat. We reinforced them and installed pier heads. These "Gooseberries" were formed of old merchant ships. One day the Rear Admiral was present and we were discussing one or two things and we walked along together and he said he had been with Admiral Tennant to see Lord Levis. He said they had asked for sixty merchant ships and, when asked why they wanted them they had said, "We want to sink them." Lord Levis replied, "We are having them sunk fast enough in the Atlantic now — you cannot have them. We cannot spare them." He said this in no uncertain terms and remember Admiral Tennant was a "big" man in authority. The following morning it came up before the meeting of the Chief of Staff and I know the gist of the conversation. The Chief of Staff said there was a request from the Admiralty and the War Office—they wanted sixty merchant ships.

"Are we going to say that they can have them?" "Should a storm come up in the Channel, after the invasion and the lifeline of the Army ashore is cut, can we go to the country and say that we failed, because we could not supply sixty ships?" They then decided that we could have sixty ships. They could only go about three knots, but we got them.

They were then taken and prepared—primed with amotal under their heads and wired by electricity and they formed the initial part of "Mulberry." They went over to Oban in Scotland. On D-7 they were taken down the West Coast of England. On D-1. Having their orders, they sailed for the coast of Normandy on D-Day, and they were able to ride over minefields. There were many types of equipment in all—Gooseberries—Phoenixes—concrete casements and the powerheads—large flat tablelike affairs, all started their journey across the Channel.

The great harbor was built on the prearranged plan—signals were checked and double checked, there were no difficulties there and by D-Day plus five all blockships were sunk. On D-Day plus 12 the harbor was coming very well and then we got something we had not prepared for. We had all hoped and prayed that we never got it but we did get it—a storm, and a terrific storm, at that. If you have never seen such a storm, it is very hard to describe it. We had a harbor which was floating—half erected and the other half on the English Coast and it hit so badly and blew so steadily for five days that it was impossible to beach any type of craft on the coast of France, during those five days.

Army Faces Many Problems.

THE ARMY encountered much opposition and, unless you can maintain at least your expendable petrol and ammunition, you get into a very sorry position. But, on top of this, you must plan to build up your supplies at the bridgehead, so that you can break out when planned. For five days there was nothing that could be landed over the beaches. Back at the Quebec conference, when we said that we could build these harbors, we asked for two reservations and they put them down. We thought it was only prudent to insist that no oil or petrol should come through our harbors and, secondly, that no ammo ship should be allowed inside "Mulberry." One good bump on an ammo ship or a petrol ship was going to cause a lot of trouble. They agreed heartily with this, but, oddly enough, the only things that went through for these particular five days were petrol and oil. Had it not been for these comparatively few tons of oil, petrol and ammo that went through at that time, there might have been a different tale to be told of the invasion. While this storm was on, we literally lost, not hundreds but thousands of craft, big and small.

If one refers back to 1588, when the Spanish Armada tried to invade England, you will find that they struck a terrific storm in almost exactly the same spot. They were washed up on the identical beaches that we were washed up on.

If we had not had five "Gooseberries," counting the two in "Mulberry," I think I am safe in saying that we might have

suffered a very terrible reverse in the early days of the invasion, but our luck held, for the storm grew less and we were able to get more of the equipment floated over.

The five days in question did enable us to get more building done and not only to catch up on the backlog but to be a little ahead in our plans, as regards building. The next night, on the coast of England we floated two and a half miles of this harbor, but I am sorry to say that we got it within sight of the French coast and there it sunk. I state this to let people know what difficulties we had. When we prepared for "Mulberry" we were not so clever as to anticipate the storm, but we did think that if a storm struck, we must be prepared to allow for it. We knew we would have to suffer a normal loss but had we not used our judgment in allowing for even a greater loss, we would have been in a tight corner to have made our loss good. As it was, we had to make up our losses.

We were able to get over all of "Mulberry B"—the British harbor and we were forced to decide that "Mulberry A"—the American harbor, must be abandoned. Cherbourg was due to fall and we hoped that the need for an artificial harbor would decrease, once a bridgehead was established there.

It must be remembered that when you put down such a barrage on the coast, you have no roads or railroads left and so, when "Mulberry A" was abandoned, that much more equipment was brought to "Mulberry B"—the totals were staggering—think of it, 40,000 tons daily to be put over a harbor which was planned originally on a basis of 1,200 tons of stores. Items were not numbered in the thousands, but in the tens of thousands—for instance, between 50,000 and 100,000 vehicles.

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Americans "Unfortunate" in This Attack.

I HAVE heard it said that the Americans made a mess of "Mulberry A." I would not say that. They were unfortunate. I am not going to whitewash them, but there is no doubt that they were unfortunate. In the early days of the planning there were two lovely sites on the coast of France—one at Aramanche "B" and one at St. Laurent "A." Near the first little fishing village it was marred by some rocks. We said to the Americans: "Which site would you like?" They promptly took St. Laurent (with the nice sandy beach). We were left Aramanche. When the storm struck our beach it was at about Force 5—at St. Laurent it struck at 7-9 Force and they did take the brunt of the storm, with the result that their harbor was ruined. I am not going to say that we could have done any better. Quite likely we should have been in the same predicament. If you ever hear it said that the Americans lost their harbor, you can definitely assure people that they were not lucky. I bring this out, because I have heard it said, by English, French and Americans—even right in this town—"They lost it owing to their own damn stupid way."

Finally, when the storm left, we were able to complete "Mulberry" and in about forty days, we had one of the finest parts of the coast of France at our disposal. It was supposed to be good for about ninety days, guaranteed life. It lived four hundred days before being dismantled. We landed four million tons of stores; 350,000 troops; vast quantities of oil and petrol, also ammo and at least 150 to 200,000 vehicles and tanks.

As you know, General Montgomery broke out of his bridgehead and General Patton went forward and started through France. When, later, the British overran their section and first isolated and later captured Antwerp and when, following on, the Scheldt Estuary was cleared and made available, it was a foregone conclusion that "Mulberry B" had had its span of life. We, in the War Office, had, despite opposition, planned the operation, our branches designed the special equipment for it and directed its construction. When it went into the discard, we naturally missed it. You can understand that, for, although it was nothing like as great as operation "Overlord," we still felt that operation "Mulberry" had served its good and most useful purpose to the Army group.

We did have the audacity to make the suggestion that when the directive was issued that it should be dismantled, that for once, we would ask, (very timidly) could we leave it available, as it still might serve some useful purpose. We had an idea that we felt that Antwerp was a gift not from God, but from the devil and we might be in trouble, if we did not have insurance, so we

got General Eisenhower to agree that "Mulberry B" should be left until such time as we deemed it safe to remove it.

Eisenhower and Montgomery Praised.

THEN came the Ardennes break-through. It was not serious—the dying kick of a badly harassed Army and Germany had nothing behind it. There was something that the Germans put into that drive—they were good planners—good fighters. It was a clever piece of strategy and had it been successful, it would have delayed the end of the war perhaps as much as six months. I am bringing out this point—where we planned an operation—"Overlord" on a minute scale and where great Generals like Eisenhower and Montgomery had months of preparation in their favor, the Ardennes offensive was not planned—it was a disposition of troops by a very able commander. I heard a lot of people say that it was lucky the fog lifted, lucky it rained enough and all that. I will say that we were just lucky to have a General such as Field Marshal Montgomery and it was due to General Eisenhower's foresight and his own that he was able to rearrange his troops and support the initial assault on Antwerp and save the port for future use.

The Rhine has nothing to do with us, so I will now refer back. It is a year ago since we had orders that "Mulberry" was to be dismantled. Lots of people have asked me and I can assure you that it has been to England and it is now broken up as scrap. The caissons have found a new home in the breached dykes of Holland. The pierheads and piers are back in England and the only parts of "Mulberry" left are the sunken blockships and a few of the caissons, sunk in deeper water.

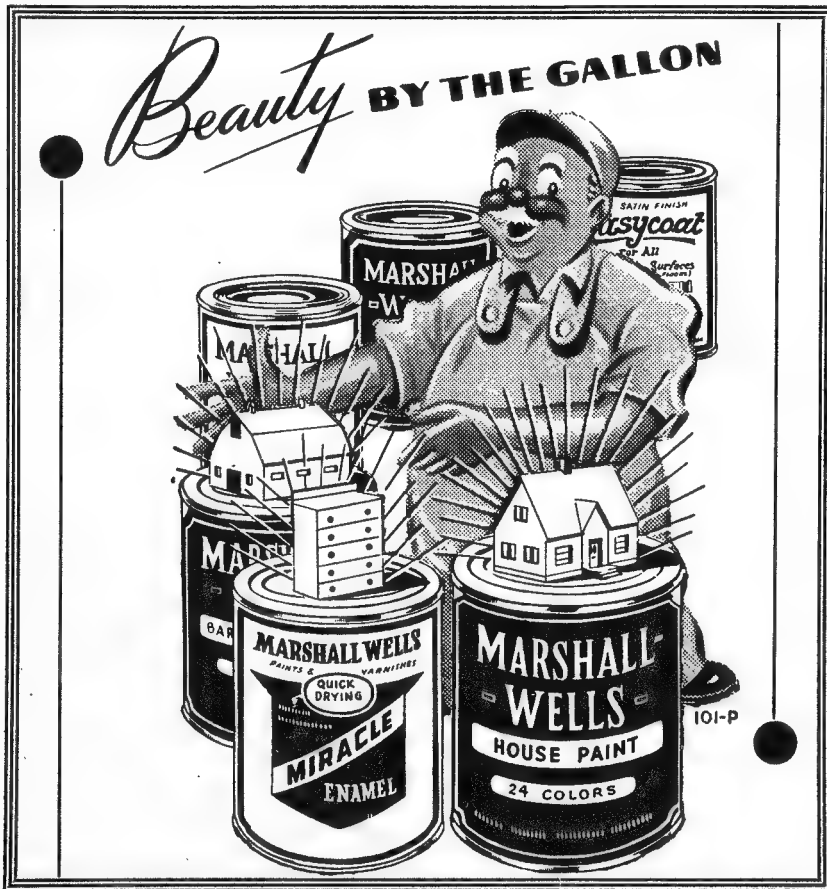
I have often been asked whether "Mulberry" was worth the blood, toil and tears it cost in that seven months. When the history of the war is written—in fact, we need not wait for that—we know that "Mulberry" did prove its worth. It cost a beggarly hundred million dollars or two days' cost of the war and it is generally felt—we all feel sure that it shortened the war from three to six months. Not only did it shorten the war but it saved a vast loss of life.

I have seen figures that showed that if we had taken a port by frontal assault we would have had to expect casualties of a quarter of a million. As it was, we did not take a port by frontal assault on the coast of France where it was satisfactorily fortified, but took our ports by strategy and strange as it may seem, our casualties were insignificant compared with the other figures—they were not above twenty or thirty thousand. You can readily see that even if "Mulberry" was not worth its financial cost, or tactical advantage or as a strategy, it was worth it in

the saving of human lives. This was not the regular policy of soldiers, but it has been the policy in this war, wherever possible, because a well trained soldier takes a long time to produce—"Mulberry" was worth it alone in the lives it saved.

I can always say that had it not been for the information gained in the early days—at Dieppe and later on in North Africa and Italy—had it not been for all this experience we had, "D-Day" would not have been as successful without those early operations.

I would like to thank you all for the very patient hearing on this subject. "Mulberry" is a vast subject and if my talk here has appeared a little disjointed, it is only because I have tried to take you literally behind the scenes, to the people and the planning that made this operation possible.



Annual Vimy Dinner

Brief Summary of Address Delivered by MAJOR H. G. SCOTT, on April 9, 1946.

THE formation of a vast Slav empire embracing Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and the Adriatic coast and reaching the warm seas of the world at many places, was Major H. G. Scott's interpretation of Russian external policy, when he addressed the Alberta Military Institute dinner Wednesday night, attended by more than 200 members, to commemorate the capture of Vimy Ridge.

"Stalin is the greatest leader the Slavs have ever turned out," Major Scott said. "He is returning to the traditional policy of the Czars, a policy of continual expansion, with an ominous move towards Constantinople and the Dardanelles."

Major Scott, who practised law at Red Deer and in 1932 succeeded Col. G. E. Sanders as Calgary police magistrate, has closely studied international affairs for many years and travelled extensively through the countries of Europe before, during and after the war. He was with the loyalist forces in Spain in 1937 and was in Europe at the time of the Sudeten incident.

In Intelligence

In the First Great War he served as a captain in the Intelligence Corps with the Imperial forces in Greece. In the Second Great War he served as assistant director of military intelligence at Ottawa, as deputy assistant adjutant-general, and as liaison officer between the Canadian and Allied armies.



MAJOR SCOTT

"Most military alliances are not happy partnerships," he said, "but this time the British and the Americans got along magnificently. Does that mean the closing of the rift between the two English-

speaking worlds? That would be a tremendous event in the history of the world."

In his estimate of some of the problems now facing the post-war world, Major Scott suggested that war on the desert was the answer to the tremendous over-crowding in China and in India. If men did not challenge the deserts, empty lands such as Canada and Australia would prove an irresistible attraction to these over-populated countries.

France wanted the Rhineland as a frontier. If, in addition, the Ruhr were placed under international control, Germany would become no more than a geographical expression.

"Not Safe Yet"

AS FOR Great Britain, Major Scott saw as the most ominous feature the condition of the coal industry. "Once, it employed one man in every ten; now it may never recover. Great Britain has owned or dictated the policy for the whole world. Is the centre of world gravity going to change?"

Fair play for the Negro, the German and Japanese colonies in South America, the U.S. wish to control the Japanese islands which must inevitably bring them into contact with the U.S.S.R.—these were other problems worth watching. "We're not safe by any means yet," said the speaker.

Lt.-Col. Harold Wright, president of the Institute, suggested that more gatherings of this nature were needed and urged that the members of the R.C.A.F. commemorate the Battle of Britain in the same way in September.

"You haven't done with the Germans yet," Major Scott warned the Canadian Club at luncheon Wednesday. "All the officials whom I asked were unanimous in saying that they saw no sign of remorse in the German people. They are sorry they lost the war, but that is all."

Although the Germans lost eight to ten million persons in this war, that still left 75,000,000 impenitent, conscienceless, guilty folk. It was a gigantic problem to know what to do with them. "If we allowed our armed forces to crumble away, we should be throwing away the victory we had won at so great a price."

"Are our officials beginning to feel sorry for the Germans, as at the end of the last war, until in a few years we shall almost be apologizing for having beaten them?" was one question the speaker had asked certain officials. The wisest of them believed that the western allies were moving towards it.



More than 700 guests attended the first post-war Armistice Ball since 1938 at the Palliser hotel on Friday, Nov. 8, 1946, and were received by (left to right) Mrs. T. Eric Snow and Col. Snow, O.B.E., Mrs. F. Worthington and Maj.-Gen. Worthington, C.B., M.C., M.M., and Mrs. H. E. Wright, wife of Lt.-Col. Wright, president of the Alberta Military Institute.

Special Service Forces

(Address by MAJOR A. C. TATE, D.S.O., May 9, 1946)

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—

THE normal procedure is to thank the President for the opportunity to speak. However, I am not one of those individuals who considers speaking an opportunity but it is a privilege to speak to members of Alberta Military Institute and I hope I can provide some information that will be of general interest to you.

This is not intended to be operational, nor to concern tactics, but there are one or two points which we have found to be lessons well learned and they may prove to be of value to some of you in the organizations to which you belong.

Early in June 1942 a wire emanated from Ottawa addressed to all Active formations in Canada, asking for volunteers for one of two paratroop organizations. I do not need to say that this was known to very few people, insofar as the use to which these organizations would be put—probably three or four in Ottawa; three or four in Washington and some in Great Britain.

To all the others it was only known as a serial number. When those who volunteered applied, they did not know to which of two serial numbers they would be assigned. One week later a reply came back that they had to be single and if in the rank of Lieutenant not over 28 years of age; if Captain not over 32 and for a Major not over 35. Recent figures indicate that the future Army will be very much the same thing.

Joining instructions were very precise. They stated that those who came from Eastern Canada—Winnipeg and East, would report at Landsdowne Park, Ottawa, without delay; those who came from Western Canada would report to Currie Barracks, Calgary, without delay. They unfortunately thought that all applicants should have a medical examination at units and they laid down a special examination which medical officers would follow. When our applications got that far, the medical officers did not exactly give us an examination but it seemed that they had, within the two hours involved, simply taken the whole Army P.T. course and then, with some reluctance, admitted to some of us that we might make the grade. Unfortunately, a lot were very disappointed but instructions were very definite.

Officer personnel arrived at reception depots before other ranks and found that the worst was yet to come. It started off with a full and thorough going over by the medical officers and

ended up with a personal interview from the commanding officer. The C.O. was surrounded by Army examiners, on both sides and the whole effect was to scare even the worst character into admitting everything in his past.

After that formality was concluded, we were made members of No. 2 Canadian Parachute Battalion. At that time No. 1 Bn. had not been formed—it was not formed until some three weeks later and the reasons for which we were disconnected and they were numbered in this fashion were chiefly security reasons—this not only baffled the enemy but us too.

Next we learned that we were to become a part of an American-Canadian force known as No. 1 Special Service Force. Latterly, No. 2 Canadian Parachute Bn. was identified as No. 1 Canadian Special Service Bn., the originator of this idea being Lord Louis Mountbatten. It was designed for one purpose and I really think that unofficially it was considered by many that such a combined force might form a suitable nucleus for invasion.

Colonel Robert T. Frederick, of the General Staff, Washington, became Major-General of the 45th Division was 2 i/c of the combined Force and in command of the Canadian element. The Force was of three Regiments, each of two Battalions, of three Companies to a Battalion. This would indicate a sizeable force but such was not the case as in actual fact a regiment only contained 600 men. When I say 600, I may say that these were all fighting troops—in addition we had an American Service battalion who did the majority of the administration work for us.

Norway Mission Cancelled.

WE DID not know it then, but for some months it was planned that our mission would be to land in Norway on Christmas Day, 1942. Our mission was to blow up power plants; bridges, storage tanks and railroad tunnels and disrupt German communications generally. The troops and the Officers, for that matter, were told nothing about this in detail—we were told what type of mission we would have, only. Of necessity, the training had to be very concentrated and very severe. We were told that we would have three months' training before combat. To give you an idea of what this entailed, all personnel had to be paratroopers, skiers, mountain climbers and demolition experts. In addition to this, it was necessary that as many as possible know all that was possible of the basic arms. We had the Bren, BAR, Tommy gun, Sten, as well as 60 mm and 90 mm mortars. It can be seen that to train everyone in all weapons, in addition to the special physical training would be an impossibility. Consequently, our only hope was to train specialists in each type of weapon and then to train in groups in general items. This was done on a collective basis.

We formed groups to study each item as a group and this training was done strictly collectively, all Officers and all Other ranks participated.

One good thing about our instructors was that they had been very specially trained for their work, under the leadership of Colonel Ellis and Major Wilson, who had pioneered parachute work, having become very interested in its possibilities while belonging to Army Airforce of the U.S. The ultimate result of this was that those who completed the American paratroop course successfully were able to go over to Great Britain as instructors to train the British troops at another school, thus establishing two "Wings."

In addition to all this (and we had sufficient worries at the time) they introduced an entirely new vehicle. It was called a "weasel" by the Americans or T 16 carrier. It had been tried in the winter exercises at Jasper. It had a light track and a hull shape and it floated in water but it was not armored in the fashion of the heavier vehicles.

Along about 1st of December, we all realized that from the training standpoint, there was much to be desired. We had been able to inject a fair amount of night training but it was realized that if, during the operation, for any reason a soldier was to become detached, he would have great difficulty, because of lack of experience. Fortunately or otherwise, about that time the mission was cancelled. This was because of lack of security in Washington, D.C. I am sure every member of the Force was grateful for the reprieve. Security was viewed with added importance. I had not realized until I was called before the F.B.I. gentlemen, who asked me one or two questions about one of our officers. Photographs which this officer had taken, very innocently, of two of his buddies, caused this. In the background of the snaps was an excellent replica of a power plant—one of our original targets.

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Once the mission was cancelled, we were able to do much more in the way of training and, more than that, every man had opportunity to learn and understand every weapon thoroughly. We could train him and another man to take his place, if the situation so demanded.

The following April, we left Helena and moved to Camp Ethan Allen, Vermont. We had three weeks of M.T. instruction, then went to the Virginia Capes for eight weeks of amphibious. This gave us the opportunity to participate in amphibious training with every type of landing craft and ship except submarines. In addition we had our initial rubber boat training.

Advanced Planning Emphasized.

SUDDENLY we were called to Fort Ethan Allen and, in what seemed moments, boarded a train heading on our first mission. We were not aware as we went West as to where we were going. We concluded that our future might be on the West coast or in the North Pacific. Arriving on the West coast, we were hustled off to Angel Island, very close to Alcatraz, and stayed there five days. During this time, we were commanded by Maj.-Gen. Curlette, of 9th Amphibious—General DeWitt was actually O.C., and was his overseer.

We were briefed for four days, and I will say that I have never been in any operation where there was quite so much advanced planning. We were given everything we might possibly use, including the best maps. Each ship had an operations room for briefing and planning with maps so that in the eleven days it took us to reach the Aleutians, much was learned aboard the corvettes.

Curlette, on arrival, had the men and officers stop at Amchitka and Ulak islands—200 miles east of Kiska. We stayed on Amchitka three weeks, training very successfully, most of the planning had been done. Some Officers came over from another American base to tell us what was going on and they addressed the troops and made them realize that this was serious business.

One mistake we made—the Aleutians are not a kindly country compared to many places. They are not too far north, being actually midway between Vancouver and China—about 700 miles from Paramushiro, the most northerly tip of Japan. The only vegetation is a deep tangled grass, over all the islands, very laborious to walk on. Every few yards there are deep cracks in which you go up to your hips often, and very seldom not up to your knees. Unfortunately, four days before we arrived, somebody decided that it would be good experience if we marched across Amchitka, with full battle equipment. Amchitka is forty miles long and four miles wide. We started off early in the morning

and made the total march in one day and six hours and had to keep at it very steadily to do so. The result was that the troops were very exhausted and one day later we were on our way to combat. There are other ways to harden men and it can be done and leave them fresh.

The initial findings were very unexpected and this very well planned operation more or less wasted—apparently G-2 had fallen down. How or why I do not know, but they were quite certain that there were Japs on Kiska—two weeks before planes had flown over and some Japs had been seen—even three days before the invasion there appeared to have been definite word of them.

It was decided to use B-24s to check the whole island. I was in one of them and after a few hundred yards run, we rose to 1,200 feet, but we could see nothing of interest. Then they cut the island into halves and came down to 500 feet and we saw one or two Jap tents. The other three officers reported the same thing and two of our officers volunteered to jump next night, but this was turned down as they would have had to be identified to all the Force. Whatever the reason might have been, it was finally plain that there were no Japs there.

Japanese Troops Evacuated.

OUR particular mission at that time was to precede the invasion—six hours before “H” hour and approach from the West; seize some high ground, hold it and use demolitions on the landing beach to make room for the landing craft. When 1,000 yards off our area, we broke out the boats. Unfortunately, a strong wind was blowing and our landing ships had drifted probably another thousand yards and we finally got lined up with the demolitions just as the landing craft were approaching. One thing that impressed me was in connection with the 88th Mountain Division. They were all very jumpy and excited and a few unauthorized shots fired resulted in a regular fusillade, the result of which was that sixteen men were killed and thirty-two wounded. This shows what can happen in the excitement and almost inevitable mixup if there is the least confusion. Behind us there was 10,000 U.S. and Canadian troops, with their various elements—a full total of perhaps 50,000 troops and in addition to that a strong naval cordon. As I mentioned, it is still a bit of a mystery how the Japs got off Kiska. Landing craft might have hidden from the planes in the fog and transferred them later, ship to ship, but the only evidence found on Segula, for instance, was four blue foxes which the landing party took back. The Japs do deserve some credit for the clever manner in which they removed their troops, estimated to be as high as fifteen thousand, from the Island. There was a reduction in rank for Collette for this, but I heard later that he

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was given another Command in the South Pacific and redeemed himself.

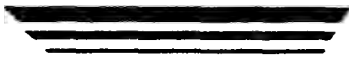
It was decided that we would go back to the States, which took a short time. Our Force was on two large transports. We anticipated stopping at Adiak but such was not the case—only long enough to take on a few miscellaneous personnel and we took off. The situation called for battle wagons to return to their base for repair and our two transports had an escort of 32 ships.

We arrived in five days and I won the \$200 pool. Everyone was given two weeks' leave and reported again at Fort Ethan Allen. This gave us time to get home and also a short time in New York and an interesting feature is that after this two weeks, there were only four A.W.L.s in the entire Force. We stayed in Vermont two weeks and then proceeded to Fort Patrick Henry, at this time a staging area. We were there for two weeks and then were off again—this time for North Africa.

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WE LEFT on October 28 and arrived at Casa Blanca on November 5 and after hard journeys across North Africa in those infamous men and animal combinations of railroad cars—"4 or 40s" which you have all heard of, arrived at Oran five days later. We were a very short time there being bothered by the Arabs and we left for Italy on 25th November, arriving on 28th November.

Volturmo had been won at this time and we passed on to Certà and Maggiore. It was rather interesting for a person not in combat to hear the Artillery and watch the British, especially at night and, fortunately, only as a recce. We went forward in a jeep and I was most surprised when we got to forward H.Q. to find that people were shaving and doing the ordinary things of life the same as if they were elsewhere.

We were committed December 2 and our task was to take Mount Propenza in the Maggiore country. Apparently because of lack of troops, the 36th and 45th Divisions had been fighting right through, including Sicily and were very tired and no fresh Divisions had arrived and it was then a matter of obtaining personnel to roll back the Germans. There was a terrific amount of Artillery playing around that sector. Then, to make the position further uncomfortable, there were too few troops. When we arrived, we were attached to the 6th Corps of the U.S. 5th Army, commanded by Major-General Omar Bradley. We saw very little of him but he talked to us and expressed his belief that if Cassino were taken, it would open the gateway to the Lira Valley and Rome.

He told us that, once firmly on the mountain, we might be able to clear it in 36 hours or less. We were all pretty well keyed up and before 36 hours we had all stripped down to shirt sleeves and the American "poncho" or, as we call it a ground sheet. We were engaged there for nine days before reinforcements of the necessary size could be maintained and the whole Regiment had to be supplied by pack, for two Regiments were committed. To get a casualty down from the top of the mountain, at the Advanced Field Dressing Station took eight hours. Part of the time, ropes were necessary and it rained continuously.

Nine Months in Italy.

WE WERE nine months in Italy and being a small force, were only out of the line thirty days. It was a great way to save money—there was no way of spending it. During the time out of the line we had to move to the next objective. This made it a fairly steady thing and (as is usual) many of us wondered what the hell the rest were doing. However, they were all in there,

doing their best, but lack of sufficient support, plus wretched weather and so on slowed them up badly.

On January 16th we were across from Cassino and they teed up to assault Cassino and good confidence was felt that it could be taken. From where we were we could see German tanks. Suddenly we were told we were headed for Anzio—this was four months to the day before Cassino was taken. Again, I think this happened simply because of the need of fresh troops and new blood in the situation.

We arrived at Anzio three days after the final landing. In that area the air was very clear and it was as if you were looking from Calgary to Regina on a clear day and Gerry held the high ground. There has been a lot of criticism as to the wisdom of landing at Anzio but we are not in a position to criticise, for it will always be a question as to whether, if the supply of troops had been sufficient, they could not have pushed on and reached Rome or not. The Germans had airpower and we only had artillery and a damned difficult time supporting them. It is an actual fact that during the whole of the stay on the beachhead, every day there was approximately 66 tons of ammunition from German action.

When we arrived we were on the right flank and covered what could have been compared to a Divisional front. Part of the front extended North along Mussolini Canal and a small town in front of the Canal. On arrival we released the Mussolini Canal East and West and watched for a flood. I do not know how the Gerries did it but on the second night he put in a counter-attack and hit us in more than one vulnerable spot. It was chiefly directed on the joining spot with other units—he had it well taped. We did not have supremacy in the air, it is true. In due time we were able to bring very strong forces to bear and it was pitiable to watch his batteries in the rear area disintegrate—very pathetic indeed.

Bombers in Air on Short Notice.

IF THERE were any worthwhile activities showing, he could put his bombers into the air on very short notice and sometimes it was noticed from the forward Command Posts that in less than five minutes the air attack would be on. Up and down the lines on the North-South flank they would go and, again, they always seemed to hit us the heaviest on the junction point and then the second flight came. Fortunately, we only lost one man killed—he was standing in a doorway. A very interesting point was that in the four days, every gun fired over 4,000 rounds, I believe, which was a tremendous supply. A great deal of Artillery was

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used—there was almost a continuous round of A/A and it was a wonderful sight to us to watch them open up with a vast number of 90 mm., 40 mm. and 20 mm. guns.

Another point, on many nights we were limited to ten or fifteen rounds per gun, making it very necessary for each Unit to get in their reports showing enemy action and at the beachhead it was very difficult to preserve the channels necessary to get this information in. Junior officers and N.C.O.s would not report as they should and it was very trying. Reports seemed to be a bit of a bore to them. We kept up patrols for five weeks and finally succeeded in bringing some Germans back and this gave us some protection.

The boys used to sleep until 11 o'clock and they had a really good time in the day. Some nights there was not a great deal to do and on the other nights only a certain amount of patrol work, often with not very serious consequences.

The date was set for the break-out of the beachhead. We only had enough supplies to assure us that we could go 24 hours. That included ammunition, rations and so on. On 23rd of May the American First Army took the left flank and the British and American 4th and 5th Armies were adjacent on the right flank. We kicked off early in the morning. The Germans were watching and there was very severe fighting before we made our way to the high ground, for a mountain battery on a hill was in full swing. We were rather fortunate, for very few people saw Velettri on the way to Rome and we went with one full American Division, taken for support and as I say, it is very seldom that anyone gets such an opportunity.

On two or three occasions there were small actions with this column on the way up, but not too much damage. On the right sector we lost a great many tanks but on the left flank the armoured

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Division caught 92 German m.k. VIs—caught them cold and destroyed all but seven tanks, in five hours. In addition, a full German Service Battalion was caught trying to get out of the way and it was a joyful sight to see bulldozers scraping bodies off so we could proceed.

Allied Armies March on Rome.

WE MET Free French who had come with the Americans from the South and it was like old times to see Free French. We met them at a junction point and they had come many miles. Their Commanding Officer took time off to shake hands. One Artillery shell came in and killed five of them and with scant ceremony they just laid them against a nearby wall and went on. They were on their way to France.

It was an imposing thing to see the armies on the way to Rome. If you ever happened to stop for a few moments the rear echelon would be crossing right ahead of you. How they maintained petrol supply I will never know. It was very imposing to see the Americans, British and Canadians as they passed through the towns and I think that all the troops in close proximity claim that they were the first in Rome.

We were given until 4th of June to take five bridges crossing the Tiber and hold them until the remaining troops came. Once Rome was taken, it was of course a "Roman Holiday."

We were posted to Lake Albano, the summer home of the Pope. There was beautiful country and lovely weather. We were there for three weeks—many had a billet in Rome. We were then taken out and were based on Salerno, to get ready for the invasion of the South of France. There was word from Command of nine different operations in two weeks and they all fell through. One of them was to go behind the German lines in Yugoslavia, with Tito, but it also fell through.

The invasion of the South of France was set for August 15th and again we got off by rubber boat, eight hours prior to the landings at Marseille, Toulon and the other points. It was necessary that small islands off the coast be cleared first. We did not make the grade and it took us three days but we had to do it that way.

Other troops had landed at St. Tropez. Actually, this period was an easy one, our hardest work being to keep our feet going. As we went up the French coast, Monte Carlo, Nice, Caen we passed through many towns along that way. The only difficulties we had were with the Free French, in the way of knowing the "Maquis" (who were few and had done excellent work) from many

who insisted that they had always been "Free French"—every man and his dog was "Free French" by this time.

Our stop was at the Italian border as an order came out that the troops were to go no further. About this time the enemy gave up Antwerp and no one had a go at it. About once a week a platoon was returned from Nice and replaced with another weary platoon. About this time the necessity for special troops had gone by the board.

Break-Up of "Special Service".

THE Pacific theatre needed large Infantry reinforcements in support of those previously landed and the general laid down policy was that those more highly qualified members of the original "Special Service" battalions would be absorbed by Lovett Scouts. Through this policy, the breakdown came in France December 9, 1944. Those who were eliminated went to the Canadian troops, as general reinforcements, Infantry.

The policy also had in view an eight weeks' training course for these people, but the situation was such at that time that it would not permit this, so only four days' refresher course was given. Some of them were back in hospital, wounded, only 20 days after the split-up. There were cases where ten men were loaded on a truck and driven perhaps 300 miles, to act as reinforcements.

Those who were original members went to England and some of them joined the Canadian Parachute Bn. there. Some were assigned to Training Centres and C.I.R.U.s.

Gentlemen, that concludes my story of the Special Service Forces. I only hope that it has proved of interest to you and that you did not know too much about it before.

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The cross-bow was presented to the Alberta Military Institute by Lt.-Col. G. E. Leighton in behalf of Col. H. de N. Watson, former commandant of the Seebe Camp.

North American Defence Problem

(Address by MAJOR-GENERAL F. F. WORTHINGTON, C.B., M.C., M.M., G.O.C.
Western Command, June 20, 1946)

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—

AS YOU know, my subject tonight is the problems confronting defence of Western Canada. I am going to give you my own opinions and anything I may say which may, in any way be applicable to anything you hear from official channels is purely coincidental.

I am first going to say this: You will no doubt want to ask me first: "Who is the enemy?" It is easy to let you know. The enemy is defined as "any hostile element who dares to set foot on Canada." Then you will ask me: "What will be the cause of war?" I will tell you again. The cause of war will be the same as usual—when two sovereign units clash on coming into contact with each other. This is the cause of all wars, so don't ask me any more.

When we consider any problem of defence the first problem which confronts us is the geographical problem. I am going to refer you to the following facts. We have been brought up to look upon the Eastern hemisphere and the Western and Northern hemisphere. The Northern hemisphere is here (map reference) and today we must look there. Another fact which we must bear in mind is the question of time and space. We have always looked upon time and space in terms of distance, but distance does not now enter into it. We always used to look upon it as so many thousands of miles. Consider how we can travel now. Consider that not very long ago, men travelled from San Francisco to New York in four and a half hours. Two weeks ago I took a trip. I did it in five days. In my boyhood, if I had started on that trip, it would have taken two or three months—possibly years. Distance must be measured in time.



MAJ.-GEN. WORTHINGTON

Northern Zones Provide Problems.

NOW I am going to take you into Western Canada and how we work this. The Northwest zone consists of sub-zones which more or less coincides with the tree limit—North of that the Arctic. In the winter time it is solidly frozen over. There is an almost solid icecap from the shores of Asia right down to the northern shores of North America. Where that icecap exists there is very little information as to the nature of the terrain. There are no mountain heights of over a thousand feet, therefore this "ground" makes easily possible the establishment of air bases, particularly in the winter time. We do know that here the soil is sandy, with a certain amount of clay and rock. Not too difficult to build airfields there in summer time. This area contains only Mounted Police patrols; Hudson's Bay posts and Eskimos (who are so primitive that they do not understand about killing other men). Therefore, we cannot expect that population to be a warrior type. Perhaps he is more civilized than we are.

This country is very difficult, but for those who understand it, it is easy to travel in winter time, with snowshoes, sleigh or snowmobile but very much easier by air. In summer time it is very difficult. For short periods the ice goes out of the Northwest passage and for a very short period of time there is open water. There is a considerable ice movement but actually little open water.

South of that there is an entirely different type of country. Here we come into a country that has millions of lakes, as far as we know. This country has not been very well surveyed. We know that from here (map) there are fairly representative maps, but all through here the maps are rather bare, (map) with large blank spaces. This vast number of lakes, frozen solidly in the winter time, make good frozen landing fields—landing fields which do not change except for the short period of time (about six weeks, twice a year) when the breakup occurs and travel is extremely difficult. Tree life is not very extensive here but does vary a good deal.

Country Abounds in Precious Deposits.

RUNNING down from Aklavik we have the McKenzie river and, with its many tributaries, it is, to all intents and purposes, like coming down the main highway into the Northwest Territories. In Northwest Territories, consider some of the things we have. Consider we have radium and uranium, base of atomic bomb and atomic energy. A little further over Norman Wells—untold deposits of oil—there is the pipeline along to White Horse from Norman Wells—that line is in pickle. Oil is the lifeblood of that country. Further, at the Yukon borderline, you are three thousand miles

from Waterways, the end of steel from Edmonton. Northern Alberta has a new road, through Hay River to Great Slave Lake and probably a railway will follow it.

There is a big boat building enterprise building more boats on the McKenzie, all of which leads to communications South from that far North country. There is a population of Indians, some of which are good, some not so good and many white men are engaged in trapping, all the way from Edmonton through to Fairbanks, along the Northwest Highway. Another entry which leads us into that area is Fort Nelson and along the McKenzie. This is rather impractical as a defensive zone—from Fort Nelson through to the Yukon it would be almost impossible to maintain.

The next zone is the Alaska-Yukon zone. I do not separate the two because we are speaking of the defence of North America and the Western Hemisphere. There are more or less continuous communications leading through Yukon to Bering Sea and Alaska Highway connects with that area. Therefore, any problem of defence must be considered with Alaska and the United States. Alaska has some very important installations, which, in the hands of the enemy would be a very definite threat to Nome and Fairbanks, with their enormous airfields. Control of these military installations would be most difficult all the way down, where we have Anchorage, with lots of huts and nobody there. This area in zone three is very importantly situated in the Western Hemisphere—it is one of the most strategic points in the North country because both sea and land are right at hand.

White Horse a Strategic Point.

THE seas of Skagway River run into Haynes River and you have the Canol project running from Skagway to White Horse, the pipeline of the Northwest and you have the highway to Watson Lake area—at the present time these are the sources of supplies to Alaska, particularly for oil—White Horse is a most important point.

Zone 1 is the Northwest; zone 2 is the Alaska-Yukon area and zone 3 is that down the Pacific Coast. The Pacific Coast area takes in British Columbia with its three ports, beginning with Prince Rupert, where there is a landing field but a very small one. One of its chief benefits is for communication with Prince George. The Railway and the road just barely hang on to the edge of gorges for miles and miles between Terrace and Prince George. Twelve men and a small amount of explosives could cut that road with no trouble—no difficulty at all. Actually, the trouble is to keep nature from putting landslides down and breaking it. Every few months we have a great landslide and it would be a

simple proposition to cut it off. There would be no military enterprise needed there.

Terrace has a small airstrip. From there the next small settlement is Smithers. From any of these small places it would be quite easy to cut communications at Prince Rupert, by air.

Next port is Victoria—a shipping port, but everything must be brought from the mainland. It is a Naval base for the Canadian Navy. Eighteen miles from Victoria we have the large airfield at Patricia Bay—there are a few airplanes on it now, in pickle, in their hangars. Close by and running on down the Island, we have Nanaimo, Cassidy, Comox, Tofino and Port Hardy.

Previously Mountains Were Barriers.

OF MOST importance in the ports, of course, is Vancouver, with New Westminster, close by. This is likewise a defended port (if you put your tongue in your cheek). Close to Vancouver we have the Sea Island airbase—this has a large airfield. Abbotsford is another very large airport, which is inactive; fifteen miles along, at Boundary Bay, there is another airstrip, also inactive. Chilliwack also has an airport, where some planes are stored. From Vancouver coming East the road and the railways wind through the deep Fraser canyon. Both railways could be easily disabled by a very small number of people in many places. So much for the third zone of defence of Western Canada.

It has been in the past, in fact, up until very recently, considered that great mountain ranges or deserts or great seas were barriers—even what we call strategic barriers. Note that I mention the sea in that respect. The sea, at one time, constituted the most perfect form of barrier against any form of crossing. There is no doubt that primitive man looked out over the vast rolling sea and he felt himself very secure from that direction. He went out (probably a few miles) to catch fish and felt certain

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that from there nothing was going to come. But one day, some aborigine looked out to sea and he saw a ship—with that ship his security ended, because that ship came and he went.

The same thing happened to ourselves. The seas were a great natural barrier for many many years—nothing could come this way to do us harm. But a plane crossed the sea and that barrier ceased to be right then. From that and other planes, the sea was easy on the eyes, because the sea seemed soft and mild, but, let me tell you, do not take any risks on it. It can lash itself into the fury of a hungry tiger and destroy all upon it, more especially the inexperienced. Men have conquered the sea because they have been experienced seamen. On the other hand, you can build the finest, strongest ships, in every way, put them into the hands of inexperienced landmen and, despite their best labors, the sea will destroy them. You can take weak ships; put them on these same seas with experienced seamen and they will win against these same elements.

Troops Must Know the Country.

IT IS the same in the North country. It requires experienced seamen on the sea. Here in the North country you have to provide the finest of equipment and the greatest of technicians. If men do not know the country, they will die—by the elements, alone. Even if you give them the equipment in lesser amount, as long as they know that country and know how to live there, they could get something out of the equipment. The deduction is the same for the sea and the seamen—the North and the men trained for the North country. We do not train them in the cities.

In talking of the difficulties, all that population needs training—the training of soldiers and that is all important. There is a population there, not a large one, it is true, but if organized (very much on the system of "The Rocky Mountain Rangers") they would give a magnificent account of themselves. They would be much better than many thousands of men new to that area, because they know the country. The deduction from that is that we should organize these populations willing and anxious to be organized and make use of the vast knowledge that they have. If, then, we had to send troops in there, we would have men who know that country.

What is the nature of the attack? Looking at it from the point of view of distance, we must consider the probabilities of attack. What is the form of attack? What would be the object? One reason is that the first blow must fall, if possible, on the productive power of the nation. So far as productive power is concerned, the United States is one of the greatest productive powers there is. If anybody plans any act of aggression, there must be in his

plan a definite object somewhere, to disrupt that productive power. There is the spot then to strike the blow—that is the place. We also know something about what is possible now and what may be possible in the future. We know that it is possible and quite a feasible proposition to send great heavy missiles thousands of miles. We have actually seen it happen and cause fairly accurate destruction. We know, on good authority, that in a further six months only Germany would have destroyed England. We merely escaped by weeks or we would have had rockets on this continent. Anything is possible today—we have radio control with all its inferences and electronics is just in its infancy and as for the future, it is beyond imagination. At the present time it is very needful to be on guard and to be prepared for the swiftest change. In the days of the Romans there was the "ballista"—huge stones fired at a target, but there had to be means of directing the stone into the target. Today it is essentially the same idea.

Airborne or Rocket Attack.

A ROCKET attack is straightforward gunnery with immense elevation by which it is calculated that the missiles will fall in a given area. Consider, therefore, the benefits of having a control station between the sender of the rockets and the target itself. This we shall call "Radar." Therefore, let us consider that one of the things will be an attack by great rockets or an airborne attack.

I suggest, therefore, that in more ways than one, the Alaska-Yukon zone is the Achilles' heel of North American defence. He who holds this zone holds North America in his hand, providing, of course, he has the other means. This country, once taken, would require a combined force to retake it which would make the retaking extremely difficult. There is every type of defence which would be helpful to those who held it and I say again, it would be most difficult to turn them out, if in the hands of an aggressive enemy. I suggest that Achilles' heel here (map) would be the most logical point of attack. To displace a trained enemy who had gained possession here (map) would be a tremendously difficult undertaking. They could continue their movement by seizing and developing control, gradually moving on, gain possession of the key points of the Northwest—Simpson, Nelson—control the Northwest Highway, and the chief reason it would be difficult to get them out would be because it would be difficult to get in.

Control stations must be built to protect against aerial attack the centres of North America. This is the decisive zone that happens to be U.S. territory, but I am considering the fact that the United States is well within reach of the attacks—Fairbanks is only 1,300 miles from Edmonton by air—Calgary is only 1,400

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train these men (if we can get the men); that they should have training in combat teams so that they can formulate their plans and work in battle or combat conditions, in teams and work on the actual ground where they may have to fight—not inside an Armouries, except to get what basic training they may need. If we can do this right, these men should go out, not on some drill for two hours, but I think that they should go out for a month or three months, and work as complete teams—Tanks, Infantry, Artillery to work and learn and know the ground, so that we can fight off the result of any airborne action which might take place.

Coast defence would of necessity have to be put in a position to handle some of the battle. I think we would undertake to train these men to the actual ground over which they might be called upon to travel—the Fraser canyon, for instance, is the area in which these men would be called upon to fight an invader and that is the ground they should know.

Mountain Warfare Training Urged.

IN THE Alaska-Yukon zone, we must organize our local people into something similar to the Pacific Coast Rangers. A garrison must be maintained by the Americans and Canadians at White Horse. These people must be trained in mountain warfare, for the fighting, should it come, will be in mountain country and the men must know how to fight in such a country. They must know how to get the best out of these mountain ranges—I repeat, they must know! They must not train in the cities back here in Southern Alberta, nor in Ontario, for, when the time comes for action, that is too late. The Northwest Territory control is most important and we should explore all possibilities while yet we have time.

I was considering this problem recently and I said to some of these people: How did you get in here? What is your method of getting prospectors into this country? By what means? I had a good idea, but I wanted them to tell me. There is what they call a "bush pilot." These "bush pilots" went up into that country by air—like "Wop" May—they got up there and they could land almost anywhere, but not R.A.F. style flying. They flew there, where they knew the country—they are air-minded and they know when to take off and when to land. You tell them to take off at 0700 hours and they will thumb their nose at you, probably, but they will get there and they will get out.

It struck me that here is something which we have developed. It appeals to me very much—the possibility of our training certain pilots—ground patrol craft which we can get in and get on the

lakes whether they are frozen or not. They could be trained to drop troops and trained to get them out and to carry out recce. patrols. We must make the drops from parachutes—gliders are difficult, they stay on the ground and bog down too easily. We should not use large planes—small planes can take in a number of men and, more important, get them out. That item should be considered very carefully, in the next short while.

When An Attack May Be Expected.

BRINGING in matters of the Active Force again, in addition to that I feel that we should train at least one man in ten so that he knows that country very thoroughly, in both winter and summer—so that he could practically live off the country. When is this attack likely to take place? We have two times of the year. Any attack would altogether likely avoid the break-up periods when waters are high and ground conditions most dangerous. One time that might be chosen would be at the height of the short summer, when daylight is longest and ground objects clearest for the greatest distance, with the consequent lessening of making mistakes. On the other hand the dead of winter would provide many advantages, especially to men well trained to operations in a cold country. There is also the benefit of numberless frozen landing fields.

I have endeavoured to give you in these things chiefly my own humble opinion. How are we going to train? How are we going to train Reserve Force in Alberta? It must be realized that we are talking of the defence of Canada. We should, and I hope to, during the period of Command here, to bring men from Alberta out to the Alcan Highway and give them some solid training right on the ground which they may later have to fight over, rather than at a distance.

Defence Claimed Country's Best Insurance.

I AM going to speak once more on defence problems of the North country. I look upon defence as an insurance—as a fire department. It is up to us, Gentlemen—we have two extremes—nothing in between the village pump—usually a rusty pump and this costs very little—only a little oil here and there and some old fellow to come around once in while, if there should happen to be a fire. Or, we can have a high grade, mechanical pump, with a very well trained firecrew, standing by, waiting on the alarm to put out the fire. That costs money. I suggest that we, who enjoy the fullest freedom of political expression in this country, that the responsibility of defence rests on our shoulders in this country. For some reason, very few people expect that. The great thing is for us to impress on the people the fact that

if we wish to enjoy these freedoms, we will have to do better than we have in the past or we will not enjoy them long.

Are we going to have what we had in pre-war days? I am an old P.F. Officer. I am going to give you a simile. The P.F. (pre-war) was very similar to an impoverished Spanish grandee—too proud to beg and too weak to work and the PAM lived entirely upon the crumbs which fell from the table and from members who went into their own pockets to help pay for it. Yet, despite that, we produced some magnificent men—men such as Hoffmeister. We produced out of the NPAM a most excellent Army, but, are we again going to trust conditions as they were then?

Now Is the Time to Organize.

YOU pick up papers, magazines and books and you find article upon article of recrimination against our military machine. Whom do these people feel is responsible? Now, if these things are true, I suggest, in fact, I say that the fault lies in the inadequacy of our preparations. How many of you gentlemen had any opportunity to prepare in the earlier days for higher Command? Just look back. I quote (and he was quite right) from Colonel Wright, when he said tonight that I commanded the smallest Unit—two tanks and 39 other ranks. With that little, tiny force, had I any idea that I would take over 20,000 fighting men, trained and ready?

If you were going to organize and wanted a Manager for The Hudson's Bay Company, would you go to a little wayside booth and take the man operating it? That is exactly what we did with our armed forces and we trusted the lives of our men to such men. I suggest to you that now is the time we should organize for our defence—not when the battle comes—that is too late. The cause is lost.

We will not have four years again and it took four long, hard years of work before we reached our peak. It is not going to happen again. I would like you members of our Active Forces to go out and preach these doctrines to the people and put it to them—are they ready to do something now, or are they willing to give only lip service and neglect the necessary preparation until the day of danger comes and we will not be here? Thank you.

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Military Government in Germany

(Brief summary of address delivered by MAJOR C. R. DUNSMORE, Sept. 10, 1944.)

THE Germans realize they were beaten in the field this time, but they also talk of another war, Major C. R. Dunsmore, recently returned from service with the Allied military government in Germany, told the Alberta Military Institute Tuesday evening. He added that the Germans believed they would be lined up with the Allies in any future conflict. "That's how they talk, anyway," he said.

He had noted a marked change in the people's attitude during the time he was in Germany. At first many were definitely hostile; in fact he was shot at on several occasions. Then the Germans began to realize the British were trying to help them. Now they were genuinely co-operating with the occupation authorities. At the same time they would require watching for a considerable period, he believed.

The British authorities treated the Germans with scrupulous fairness, he emphasized, and it was not uncommon to hear Germans say they were thankful they were in the British zone.

Trial Policy

Of the German attitude toward the Nuernberg trials, he said: "They think us rather stupid in taking so long to find them (the Nazi leaders) guilty." He believed the trials would establish the basis for trial of many thousands of lesser Nazi officials and probably expedite the process.

When the group with which he was operating entered the Ruhr they found the country almost in chaos. Civil administration had to be established, a police force recruited and trained, bridges built, and damaged coal mines and other industries started in operation.

Homeless Men Roam

In addition to the German population, there was also the problem of 65,000 displaced persons, mostly Russians. These homeless men roamed the countryside by night in bands, looting and raping. The British established repatriation centres and gradually brought the situation under control. "It was no mean task," said Major Dunsmore.

At the same time, compounds were established for Nazis, and at one time 8,000 of these were in custody in Major Dunsmore's area. Some of the Germans outside the compound became truculent at

times, but a show of military strength had a salutary effect. All weapons were seized and destroyed.

Shortage of medical supplies was another grave problem. Only about a tenth of the insulin needed for diabetic cases was available. Compulsory treatment reduced venereal disease considerably .

Youth Education

Re-education of German youth, particularly former members of the Hitler Jugend, was another big problem. It was possible in time to get enough teachers of non-Nazi leanings, but textbooks and paper were in short supply. He believed that if more paper was available for German newspapers much more rapid re-education of the people in democratic ways would result.

German children showed little outward signs of malnutrition, but they were definitely stunted. Wheat from Canada was one of the main guarantees against starvation, and he stressed that no wheat sent in by Britain ever reached the black market.

At present, Germans were preparing to elect their own city and county officials, he reported, but many of them thought they needed more education in democracy before self-government was attempted.

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Storming of Normandy Beaches

(Brief summary of address delivered by MAJOR-GENERAL R. L. KELLER, C.B.E.,
October 29th, 1946.)

FOR 56 days after hitting the Normandy beaches in the first invasion assault of D-Day the 3rd Canadian Division fought continuously without being relieved or taken out of the line, Maj.-Gen. R. F. L. Keller, C.B.E., told a meeting of the Alberta Military Institute in the armories here Tuesday evening.

During that period the initial assaults had been carried out, one Canadian brigade had set a record for the entire allied front by taking its original objective on D plus one, and fighting had settled down into a bitter holding action while reserves for the major breakout assaults were being built up.

Gen. Keller's division had its infantry regiments spread out in a line running south of Carpiquet and Caen and the armored units were being rushed here and there to keep the Germans guessing. The troops were getting it "hot and heavy and every one of our battalions was losing 20 or 30 men each night. The teamwork which carried us into Normandy was breaking up. Many of our leaders had been knocked out."



MAJ.-GEN. R. F. L. KELLER, C.B.E.

Men Became Bored

The assault division had expected to be withdrawn for reorganization a week or so after landing and the long delay was difficult to take, the general said. Finally he was successful in getting his troops back for a rest. But before three days had passed men came to him, declared they were bored and wanted to get back into action.

On the fifth day the division moved back south of Caen to take its new position within the Canadian army which had crossed to France and was shaping things up for the great battle of Falaise.

Gen. Keller was seriously wounded before that battle and his recital of events went no farther.

"The higher strategy of the British and Canadians holding the hinge at Caen was good, but it must never be forgotten that our three divisions had nine crack German divisions facing us and we don't have to take off our hats to anyone," Gen. Keller declared.

HE recapitulated the history of preparation which his division underwent before the invasion. In the darkest days right after Dunkerque, Winston Churchill, "who in my opinion was the man who won the war", started making plans toward winning the war. In 1942 the Canadian 3rd division was earmarked for participation in the invasion assault and it went under the British army for training, remaining under the Canadian army for administration.

For months it went under intensive training. Mockup boats were made with bits of rope and board, and troops were trained to occupy them and leap from them. They were trained to scale ladders and ropes and climb scrambling nets. No man was allowed leave until he became a first class shot. Engineers were allotted to infantry platoons and trained to deal with beach obstacles. Infantry assault platoon groups were formed.

Trained with Boats

The troops then went up to Scotland and trained with actual boats and teamed up with the navy. Assault exercises with live ammunition were carried out. In December of 1943 every man in the division, including artillerymen and medical troops, was pushed off a landing boat into water to make his way to shore and only one man was drowned.

Then the division returned to two secret areas on the south coast and carried out exercises which culminated in full dress rehearsals of assault landing in co-operation with the air force and navy. The overall plan was to hit Normandy and hold it while cutting around to the right to capture the Cherbourg peninsula and obtain a harbor.

THIS plan was successful. The 30th and 3rd British and 3rd Canadian divisions were to operate on the left flank with a British airborne division landing just east of them across the Orne River. As D-Day approached fake moves were carried out by other troops in the Dover area which fooled the Germans into preparing for an assault in the Pas de Calais area.

Gen. Keller expressed surprise that the Germans failed to turn their V-weapons on the masses of shipping at Portsmouth prior to D-Day.



When Maj.-Gen. R. F. L. Keller, C.B.E., who led the 3rd Canadian Division into Normandy on D-Day, arrived in Calgary on Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1946, he was greeted by Maj.-Gen. F. F. Worthington, C.B.E., M.C., M.M., general officer commanding in chief, Western Command (left), and Col. T. E. Snow, O.B.E., D.O.C. of M.D. 13.

Landings Success

The landings went successfully despite rough weather. Opposition was stiff inland and for three weeks the line held did not include Carpiquet or Caen but finally an assault on these centres was ordered and, with terrific losses, the objectives were accomplished. "I've never seen such a living hell as I saw at Carpiquet," said Gen. Keller. He recalled entering Caen on the Sunday of its capture with mopping up of houses going on. He stopped and asked a soldier where the battalion commander was.

"He's two companies up ahead," said the soldier. "Say, are you the general?"

"Yes," said the general.

"You can go anywhere you like?"

"Yes,"

"Gee, I wish I was a general and I'd get the hell out of here," said the soldier feelingly.

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With the Americans in the Pacific

(Brief summary of address delivered by MAJOR W. W. COWARD, Dec. 11, 1946.)

OKINAWA was stubbornly defended by a Japanese commander who took advantage of every defence facility of the island and the campaign presented problems not previously encountered by troops anywhere in the Pacific fighting, Maj. W. W. Coward, D.A.A. and Q.M.G. of Military District 13, told a meeting of the Alberta Institute Wednesday evening.

Major Coward was one of a group of Canadian observers who accompanied American troops to the Pacific area in preparation for participation by the 6th Canadian Division in warfare there.

Foresaw Attack

The Japanese foresaw an attack on the island, he said, and had prepared an elaborate system of fortifications. They had cave defences five tiers deep and they infiltrated American lines with relative ease. Troops were never safe from Japanese marauders disguised as Okinawa natives.

Japanese defence equipment was largely improvised, according to Major Coward. They had some Lewis guns and Ross rifles, but much of their artillery was antiquated, yet their marksmanship was extraordinarily good.

Tanks Ineffective

Tanks proved ineffective in the fighting, he said, mainly because of the terrain, which was unsuitable to such a type of warfare. The flame-thrower finally defeated the Jap, Major Coward believed. The Japs admitted that the loss of Okinawa made defence of the homeland hopeless, he added.

Major Coward heard the harakiri ceremony of the Japanese commander and his immediate staff over the radio, through the aid of an interpreter.

He praised the planning and efficiency of the American forces engaged. No matter how severe the battle, Major Coward said, the American staff was preparing at the same time for the next one.

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Need for Canadian Military Preparation

(Address delivered by GENERAL H. D. G. CRERAR, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., Commander of the Canadian Army Overseas in the Second Great War, to the Empire Club of Toronto.)

ON MAY 23, last year—some two weeks only after the Great War in Europe came to its victorious end—I received a cable at my Headquarters in Holland, from the Empire Club in Toronto, asking that I be its guest, and address its members, following my return to Canada. As nearly a year has gone by since this Club did me the honor of this invitation, it would not appear that my acceptance has been very promptly translated into action. And yet, in the circumstances which transpired, following my return to my own country last August, I could not have been your guest much earlier. In the following six months, which only terminated a few weeks ago, when I commenced my “retirement leave,” I was working to a schedule which, in truth, gave me no opportunity. And, when that tour of Canada was completed, during which I travelled over thirteen thousand miles, visiting Military and D.V.A. Hospitals and Military Establishments—and saying goodbye to those with whom I had served—I very much needed the month of rest and relaxation, from which I have just returned. I trust, therefore, that these few preliminary remarks will serve to explain the lapse of time since you first paid me the compliment to ask me to be your guest.



GEN. CRERAR

I shall now turn to the subject concerning which I would speak to you, today. In the light of my past experiences, it will not cause surprise that I have chosen as my theme the need, the dominant need, for the maintenance by Canada, now and in the future of adequate, efficient armed forces, and of the means and machinery required for the speedy military mobilization of all

the resources of this country, should resort to war again be the only alternative to a shameful submission. Twice in the lifetime of most Canadians, this country, the British Empire as a whole, and the United States, have been brought, quite unprepared, into the middle of a life or death struggle for our very existence as democratic nations. Twice in each war, in September, 1914, and March/April, 1918, in the summer of 1940 (the Battle of Britain) and the summer of 1942 (the Battle of El Alamein) the enemy was within immediate reach of attaining its evil object. Surely ten years at war in the last three decades of our existence, the inevitability of our concern about, and participation in, any future crisis which may occur, and the manifest critical risks we have run by our previous lack of military preparation are not facts to which we can now close our minds. Nor can any rational person, at this time, come to the conclusion that what the Old League of Nations failed to accomplish at Geneva, in the twenty years, or so, of its active existence will, in any way, be guaranteed by the new United Nations Organization, in its present and future deliberations and discussions in New York State. Humbly, but with great earnestness, I submit that the millennium is not yet with us, and, that if we Canadians are a rational people we must act accordingly.

There are many who argue that with the invention of new weapons of tremendous destructive power—such as the Atomic Bomb—war has become so potentially horrible that no nation can seriously contemplate the employment of military force to further, or maintain, its external policies. I wish that I could believe this, but I have observed no evidence in my lifetime which leads me to the conclusion that any marked advance in the scientific field is quickly followed by any comparative improvement in the matter of human relations. Science and the humanities are not linked subjects. It follows that to a nation which believes that only through the use of force can its ambitions be achieved, the more devastating the force at its disposal, the more tempting the resort to its employment. Or, to put it differently, a terrible weapon need only be a deterrent to war, to a nation that does not possess it.

I would also caution against the assumption that science has now developed means of destruction to which there is no defence. I am no scientist, but as a soldier who has studied, as well as practised his profession, I would say that the evidence to date is that what science can invent, science, given time and determination, can generally neutralize, or completely overcome. Certainly this recurrence has been demonstrated in the matter of weapon development throughout the ages, and I, personally, believe this phenomenon continues to obtain.

To summarize, so far, I submit that we Canadians must face up to the situation that war is yet, as in the recorded past, an instrument of national policy and that its abolition in the years ahead is, by no means, assured. Secondly, it is unsound to argue that war has become "unthinkable" because it is becoming more and more horrible through scientific discoveries. To a potential aggressor, the more devastating his weapons, the more certain the victory. Thirdly, the modern weapon of today, given the urge and the availability of scientific minds, becomes the obsolete weapon of the not too distant future. This certainly, has been the cycle throughout recorded military history and may reasonably be accepted today.

If any Canadian accepts the view that war has not been banished from this world—which view I, myself, hold—then he, or she, must also face up to the dramatic change in the political and military situation of Canada, brought about by recent scientific discoveries and applications. Canada has lost, forever, whatever presumed, or actual, political and military isolation it possessed in the past. If you look at the map and think, even superficially, of the tremendous range and destructive power of new weapons, some only partially developed, you cannot but agree that, in any war involving the British Commonwealth and the United States, Canada will probably be in the operational "front line"—and from the very outbreak of hostilities. Even if Canadians closed their eyes and minds to the duty of doing their part in maintaining decent international relations, (by resorting to force to compel them, if necessary) narrow self-preservation compels Canada to think, and act, in terms of highly efficient military preparation. Time and space no longer count as military factors favoring Canada. A rocket propelled atomic bomb, launched from hundreds of miles outside the sea or land boundaries of Canada is not handicapped by either of these items.

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From what I have briefly touched upon, it should also be clear to us, Canadians, that to think, talk and act in terms of static defence of our national boundaries is mischievous, military nonsense. In this era of vastly increasing ranges in the weapons of attack, we must organize not only for the immediate mobilization of efficient and adequate Forces, but also for the immediate dispatch of those Forces against an enemy located, perhaps many hundreds of miles outside our national boundaries. In the circumstances which I have described, I might add, as a footnote, that the time has certainly come when we should substitute something more positive, realistic and inspiring for the lines in our Canadian Song which read "O Canada, we stand on guard for thee." These words have no sensible political or military application to Canadians, today, if they ever had a measure of either in the past—and they are very bad psychology.

Canada's Position in Another War

I HAVE given, as my considered views, that Canada will be in any war generally affecting the British Commonwealth and the United States and from the very start:—that there will be no special political or military assistance, as heretofore, from the factors of time and space;—and that, in consequence, Canada requires Armed Forces that are capable, not only of being quickly mobilized, but also of acting speedily with long-range mobility. Having stated these opinions, I turn to the inevitable conclusion which emerges from them—that only by the adoption of compulsory universal military training will this country ever possess the men and the means to meet its potential military requirements, in these contingencies which we require to face.

I have given very briefly, even sketchily, some of the more important arguments which support me in the conclusion which I have just stated to you—that only by the adoption of universal military training in this country will we be able, in the discernable future, to measure up to the situations we might soon be called upon to overcome. I may be wrong, but I believe that the majority of my fellow Canadians would agree that the adoption and application of such a national policy would be acceptable to them, as citizens, if many did not also hold the belief that, say, a year of a young man's life, taken up in such training, would be time lost, so far as his peace-time prospects were concerned. And peace, with prosperity, are the natural aspirations of civilized humanity—not preparation for possible war. It seems to me more important, therefore, at this time, to produce arguments, which might tend to convince, that time spent in universal military training, if properly organized, can be made an important asset to all young men, and to Canada generally, for peace as much as for war. It

would be time very well spent, even should no war occur, not time wasted.

To start with, I wish to make the point that it is the national intent which lies behind armed forces, and armaments, which cause war, not the possession of a military organization and its equipment. Now, a country possessing a democratic form of government, with a widely enfranchised electorate is, by its very nature, extremely loath to resort to war as an instrument of national policy. A nation with a government quickly responsive to the views of its population, which population enjoys freedom of thought and of speech, can only enter, unitedly, into a war on a basis such as obvious and undeniable self-preservation or, on a high plane, in order to maintain the principles of Christian and civilized behaviour in the relations which obtain between the nations on this earth. To a democracy, such as ours, there can be no popular appeal to join in a war of aggression. Mobilization of public opinion must precede mobilization of a democracy's armed forces. And, only a profound conviction amongst the majority of free citizens that civilization, itself, is at stake will produce that necessary basis for action. To put the matter briefly, I deny that the adoption of universal military training in Canada will tend to make Canadians, and their Government, any more disposed than they are, or have been, to resort to war to settle external differences.

Advantages of Universal Military Training

THIS view, if accepted is, however, but a negative argument. As a Canadian citizen, rather than as a soldier, and thinking in terms of our future national development in peace, I would now put before you certain positive advantages to our country which would follow the adoption of universal military training.

I am going to start by drawing to your attention certain important examinations to which every man in the Canadian Army, Overseas, was subject, prior to, or shortly after, his enlistment, and as a result of which his future in that Army, if any, was generally decided. Every man was medically examined, and either accepted or rejected. If accepted, it was often on the basis of subsequent medical correction, or cure, of some physical defect. In many cases, the men, themselves, had no knowledge of the existence of this defect. All men were dentally examined. The amount of dental work which it was found necessary to carry out on a very high proportion of enlisted men, before they could be regarded as fit, was quite staggering. Most of these men were either unaware, or unconcerned, as to their poor dental condition. Finally, by the end of the second year of the war, Personnel Selection Boards were put into force, and tremendous strides were made towards directing each man, having regard to his intelligence,



When General H. D. G. Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., commander of the Canadian Army during its European campaign in the Second Great War, toured Canada on his return from overseas, in the above photograph he is shown congratulating Cadet Major F. McCall for the guard of honor provided for General Crerar by the A.M.I. Cadets, which he inspected at the Palliser hotel on Jan. 21, 1946.

aptitude and psychology, to the army, or service, or trade, in the Canadian Army, which best suited his particular mental equipment and character.

Now, these three routine examinations, the information derived from them and the decision it was possible to reach as a result of them, are fundamental basis for the creation of an offensive army—which the First Canadian Army, undoubtedly, was. They are just as essential, in peace, to apply to the young men of this country, in implementing a policy of compulsory military training. And if so carried out, the contribution they would make to the development of a healthier and happier nation, would be enormous.

In addition to the improvement in our national health which undoubtedly can be obtained if our young men were medically and mentally examined for, and underwent a period of military training, important progress can be made, at the same time, in the further education of those young men in their future responsibilities as citizens, in broadening their knowledge of their own country and thus to develop in them a constructive national outlook and, finally, in "off military duty" hours, in assisting them materially to fit themselves for their future civil vocations or professions.

In the Canadian Army, Overseas, as part of the training syllabus, periods were allotted each week to addresses and joint discussions by all ranks on "Current Affairs." Under this "umbrella" title views were propounded and discussions took place on different matters as "Civics"; "The Organization and Operation of different systems of National Government"; "The place of Religion in Society"; and many other subjects of paramount importance to every citizen of every country which encourages active individual thought, and the development of a rational public opinion. As our national decisions, social, economic and political, are, nowadays, so intimately dependent upon the reactions of public opinion to any given question, there can be nothing more important to the

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youth of Canada, and so to the future of our country, than a sound knowledge of the fundamentals of ethics and civics, of economic and social issues, and of our national and local political machinery for dealing with them.

I think that no one will dispute the statement that Canada is a very large country and is capable of becoming a great and powerful nation. But that potentiality is not made easy of accomplishment by reason of its geography. In the result, our population has shown what might be termed a "ribbon development," pretty well along the extent, and in the vicinity, of our Southern Boundary. "Ribbon developments" are a handicap to a nation as much as they are to a community. They make inter-communication difficult, and divergence of views easy, for those who live along them. And yet, we must become more and more Canadian in our outlook, and less and less Provincial, if we are to develop into a great and powerful country.

Army Contributes to Development of National Outlook

I BELIEVE that the Canadian Army has already made an outstanding contribution to the development of a national outlook among our citizens and I shall give you some of my grounds for this belief. In the summer of 1940, I returned from England to Canada, to take up the appointment of Chief of the General Staff. Shortly after my arrival, I learned that units which had been mobilized on the outbreak of war, a year before, to provide coastal garrisons and guard important vulnerable points, were still employed on the same duties and in their original localities. It was inevitable that their morale was suffering. There is nothing worse for morale than boredom. I obtained authority, therefore, to put into effect a policy of inter-change of duties, and of stations, between all units which still required to be retained in Canada. As a result, Eastern Units went to Central and Western Canada and vice versa. I remember one Western Ontario Regiment which I first inspected on the Welland Canal. I next met up with it on Vancouver Island and then, later, saw it on duty in Newfoundland before it, finally, went overseas. That unit travelled Canada more extensively, perhaps than many others, but all of them moved widely, and all their thousands of officers and men, thus learned much about, and grew to appreciate distant areas and communities of Canada that were previously unknown to them.

I talked to hundreds of these men about their travels in Canada. It was inspiring to hear from them what they had learned about their own vast country, and about the other Canadians who lived in other Provinces—a knowledge essential to our citizens if they are to contribute to the development of national understanding and sound national policies, and which the great majority

have been quite unable to obtain for themselves. I urge that this form of national education be maintained. I suggest that it can be if the organization and system of training of the Canadian Armed Forces of the future, based, as they should be, upon universal military training, make full provision for the extensive movement within Canada of those who may temporarily serve in it.

In North West Europe, immediately after V-E Day, the First Canadian Army organized and developed comprehensive facilities for academic, vocational and technical courses on a voluntary basis. Before I left Europe, in August last, some 25% of the strength of the Army had taken advantage of the means for rehabilitation training thus afforded. In addition, the Khaki College was set up in the U.K. conducting three months' courses for some six hundred of those in the Army who possessed University education and who intended to proceed with University education on their return to Canada. As regards the courses afforded in North West Europe, while enrolment was voluntary, personnel electing to take such courses were required to devote a minimum of six 50-minute periods to them a week.

The academic courses organized by the First Canadian Army, commenced at the elementary level (for those who had had little, or no, schooling) and carried through to Grade XI. There were commercial courses in such subjects as bookkeeping, shorthand and typing. And, the pre-vocational and vocational courses, some fifty in number, covered an alphabetical range from agriculture and auto mechanics to tinsmithing and welding.

Training Aids in Peace Time Employment

WHAT was done in the First Canadian Army after "cease-fire" in Europe, in the main, can be quite as readily carried out by those who may be temporarily serving, under a policy of universal military training, in Canada, in peace. It follows that a young man's peace time prospects of employment in civil life could be improved, during his period of military training and not handicapped, as is so widely supposed.

Well, I have just about said my say. The message I have attempted to convey to you can be pretty well covered under four headings. The first would be that war has not been banished from this world—on the contrary, the danger of its recurrence is a situation which we Canadians must frankly face. The second would be that, in any future war, neither time nor geography will be factors on which this country can count. In a future war, a military policy of having little ready, and of being late in organizing the balance, invites catastrophe. The third would be universal military training in peace, and the maintenance of the means quickly to mobilize large forces, if suddenly required, so that

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this country can meet its possible, if not probable, military requirements. The fourth is that, contrary to the view held by many, the period of a young Canadian's life spent undergoing compulsory military training can be so organized that it would prove of great personal advantage to the individual in his future existence in peace. In addition, it would tend to develop an understanding and homogeneity, between the widely scattered groups of our population, which would be of immeasurable value to the future development of Canada.

There will be those who will say that as our great neighbor to the South, the United States, has not yet decided to adopt universal military training, that Canada can "wait and see." Surely, however, this is not representative of the Canadian character. In any event, as I said on a previous occasion, it is high time that as citizens we Canadians thought more deeply in terms of the next generation and much less importantly in terms of the next election. Expediency represents neither principle nor policy, in a man, or a nation.

I thank you for your generous attention. I wish, also, to say how very much I have appreciated the kind tributes paid to me by your President, when introducing me. While I cannot accept them in a personal sense, I can do so happily as but the representative of that grand body of men who comprised the First Canadian Army, and on their behalf, I thank you from my heart.

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The Annual Meeting, 1947

THE Annual Meeting of the Institute was held in the Garrison Officers' Mess Wednesday, January 29th, 1947. Meeting was opened at 8:30 p.m., Lt.-Col. H. E. Wright, E.D., presiding; Major A. J. Davis, E.D., Secretary.

Present

Parker, F. A., F/L
Anschetz, J. R., F/O
Howard, W. E., Lieut.
Reynolds, F. J., Major
Cameron, B. G., Lieut.
Moore, H. S., Capt.
Worthington, F. F., Maj.-Gen.
Howard, W. A., Capt.
Tapp, G. M., Lieut.
Lewis, B. P., Capt.
Wade, L. E., F/O
Morrison, D. J., Lt.
Smith, Angus, R. A., F/L
Randall, L. W. H., Major
Leighton, G. E., Lt.-Col.
Turney, A. H., Major
Griffiths, H. T., Capt.
Acton, J. U., Major
Carruthers, W. C., F/L
Bassett, G., F/O
Carlile, R. C., Capt.
Ritson-Bennett, G. H., Capt.
Layden, J. D., F/L
O'Callaghan, R. B., F/L
Waldie, W. P., F/L
Moore, D. A., F/O
Knight, E. R., Col.
Purdy, S. R., Major
Farquharson, S. R., Major
Critchley, A. N., F/O
Talbot, A. E., Capt.
Tempest, F., Sub/Lieut.
Stott, G., Major
Clarke, F. H., Major
Segworth, T. P., F/O
Ellissen, M. A., Major
Snow, T. E., Col.
Jordan, D. K., F/O
Long, W. B., F/L
Love, J. A., Lieut.
Sleen, L. A., Capt.
Fisher, G. R., F/O
Suter, P. O., Lieut.
Norrington, A. N., Major
Snazell, F., Major

Fotheringham, Major
McIndoe, D. H., Capt.
Thompson, L. J., Major
Chritchley, H. F., Lt.-Col.
Miller, W. StJ., Capt.
Scott, J. Fred., Col.
Broadberry, W. H., Lt.-Col.
Reid, J. A., Lt.-Col.
Robinson, M. H., Lieut.
Savage, C. R., F/L
McSween, W. W., F/O
Thomson, J. H. R., Lt.-Col.
Cunnington, D. G. L., Col.
Richardson, C. A., Lt.-Col.
Begg, J., Lt.-Col.
McHardy, G., F/Lieut.
Robertson, D. K., Lt.-Col.
Nickle, S. C., Capt.
Dobson, J. W., Lieut.
Taylor, E. L., F/L
McDougall, D. J., Lt.-Col.
McMichael, A. E. C., Capt.
Parslow, W. V., F/O
Crichton, J. H., Major
Ewens, G. M., Lt.-Col.
Lane, D. A., F/L
Oughton, L., F/O
Hetherington, A. J., Major
Chapman, L. H., Major
Naylor, C. F., Major
Findlay, E. M., Major
Campbell, J. H., Lieut.
Ford, R. A., F/O
Surplus, H., Capt.
Littleton, J. H., Lt.-Col.
Askew, J. A., F/L
Panabaker, H. E., Major
McKinlay-Key, J., Lieut.
Stillwell, W. D., S/L
Francis, H. F., S/L
Pinder, G. Z., Capt.
Hayes, J. L., F/O
Mills, C. A., Capt.
Davis, John, Capt.
and others.

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United Services Institute, Regina

A wire conveying congratulations and good wishes was read from United Services Institute, Regina.

Membership

Forty-seven applications were recommended by the directors and elected to membership on motion of Major A. J. Davis and Major Farquharson.

Minutes

Minutes of the last Annual Meeting held on Thursday, January 31, 1946, having been printed in the Annual Journal of 1945, it was moved by Capt. R. C. Carlile, second by Lt.-Col. J. H. Thomson, that minutes be taken as read.—Carried.

Report of the President

Lt.-Col. H. E. Wright read the report of the activities of the Institute during the year 1946. It was moved by Major G. Ledingham, seconded by Lt.-Col. J. H. Thomson, that the report be received and approved and a hearty vote of thanks extended to the President and Directors for successful year.—Carried.

Librarian

Lieut. M. H. Robinson read the report of the Librarian for the year 1946. Moved by Lieut. M. H. Robinson, seconded by Lt.-Col. J. Begg, that the report be received and approved and grant of \$25.00 authorized for 1947.—Carried.

Auditor's Report

Sub-Lieut. D. J. Morrison, Auditor, read the report certifying that all the books, accounts and securities of the Institute for the



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year 1946 had been examined and found correct. Moved by Sub-Lieut. D. J. Morrison, seconded by Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, that the report be received and adopted.—Carried.

Financial Statement

Treasurer presented the Financial Statement for 1946 and report regarding accounts for the year. Moved by Major L. G. McCarthy, seconded by Lt.-Col. G. Ewing, that the statement be received and adopted and published in Annual Journal.

A.M.I. Cadets

Major L. H. Chapman read the report of A.M.I. Cadets. Moved by Major Chapman, seconded by Col. Cunningham, that the report be received and approved; the Directors authorized to spend up to \$400.00 for 1947, also that Liability Insurance be carried during 1947 as well as Insurance on Band Instruments.—Carried.

Clerical Work

Directors recommended that the sum of \$200.00 be authorized for the Secretary and the sum of \$200.00 for the Treasurer. Moved by Col. J. Fred Scott, seconded by Major J. U. Acton, that recommendation be approved.—Carried.

Vimy Dinner, 1947

The Directors recommended that the Vimy Dinner be held on or about April 9th. Moved by Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, seconded by Capt. R. C. Carlile, that recommendation be approved.—Carried.

Garrison Officers' Ball

Directors recommended that Annual Ball be held during Fall of 1947. Moved by Lt.-Col. Geo. Ewing, seconded by Major G. Ledingham, that recommendation be approved.—Carried.

Membership

Moved by Col. Cunningham, seconded by Major W. A. Ellissen, that the Directors be empowered to make the necessary arrangements with the Garrison Officers' Mess for meetings and supplying of refreshments during 1947.—Carried.

Nominations for 1947

In accordance with Section VII of the Constitution and By-laws the following nominations were submitted:

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

President
 Immediate Past President
 Vice-President
 Secretary
 (One to be Elected)
 Treasurer
 Honorary Chaplain
 Librarian

Lt. Col. J. Begg, D.S.O., E.D.
 Lt. Col. H. E. Wright, E.D.
 Sqd./Ldr. H. F. Francis
 { Major F. H. Clarke, D.S.O.
 Major Graham Ledingham.
 Major L. G. McCarthy
 Capt. R. O. Wilkes
 Major Harold Chambers

Directors (Seven to be Elected)

Col. J. Fred Scott, O.B.E., E.D. (For Re-election)	Capt. John Davis Major David Clark, P.P.C.L.I.
Lt. Col. J. H. R. Thomson, M.B.E., E.D., (For Re-election)	Major Graham Ledington, E.D. Major A. H. Norrington
Major A. J. Davis, E.D. (Retiring Secretary)	F/L R. B. O'Callaghan, R.C.A. Lt. M. G. Tapp, R.C.N.
Major F. H. Clarke, D.S.O.	Major Allan Turney.

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Secretary reported that Major F. H. Clarke, nominee for Secretary, had been transferred to Toronto. A letter was read from Major G. Ledingham, nominee for Secretary, declining nomination owing to business activities. Major A. J. Davis agreed to carry on until a successor was named and this was approved.

Scrutineers: The President appointed the following scrutineers: Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, Major J. U. Acton, Lt.-Col. G. Ewens, Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton.

Election

The following were declared elected:

President	Lt.-Col. John Begg, D.S.O., E.D.
Immediate Past President	Lt.-Col. H. E. Wright, E.D.
Vice-President	Sqd./Ldr. H. F. Francis
Secretary	Major A. J. Davis, E.D.
(Until successor is found)	
Treasurer	Major L. G. McCarthy

Directors elected: Lt. M. G. Tapp, Navy; F/L R. B. O'Callaghan, Air Force; Col. J. Fred Scott, O.B.E., E.D.; Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thomson, M.B.E., E.D.; Major David Clarke, P.P.C.L.I.; Major A. H. Turney; Capt. John Davis.

Appointments

The following appointments were approved: Chaplain, Capt. R. O. Wilkes; Librarian, Major Harold Chambers.

Motions

Col. J. Fred Scott, having given Notice, moved, seconded by Major L. W. H. Randall

"That the present By-law No. 5 insofar as the composition of the Directorate is concerned shall be deleted and the following substituted therefore:

"That in addition to the Officers, the Directorate shall be composed of seven members; one of whom shall be an Officer or ex-Officer of the Royal Navy or the Royal Canadian Navy; two shall be Officers or ex-Officers of the Royal Air Force or the Royal Canadian Airforce, and four shall be Officers or ex-Officers of H.M. Armed Services generally other than the Services herein-before mentioned."—Motion carried.

Capt. R. C. Carlile having given notice, moved, seconded by S/L H. Francis:

"Be it resolved that a Committee be appointed by the incoming Directorate and empowered to take the necessary action to perpetuate the Alberta Military Institute under the name of the Alberta United Services Institute and to make the necessary revisions to the By-laws to accomplish effectually this result according to Law."

Amendment

An amendment was proposed by Major R. Farquharson, seconded by Capt. S. C. Nickle, that name be changed to Alberta Military and United Services Institute. Before motion was put a very general discussion took place, a large number of members expressing their views. A vote was taken on the amendment and recorded three for and a large number against. The original motion was then put and carried.

A motion by Col. Cunningham, seconded by Col. Knight, that in revision of By-Laws there be eight Directors, four elected for two years and four for one year and two for Navy and two for Air Force, but withdrew same and the subject left for incoming Directors to consider.

Notice of motion by Lt.-Col. J. Begg on January 15th was withdrawn.

Major-Gen. F. F. Worthington spoke a few words of congratulation to the Institute.

President, 1947

Lt.-Col. J. Begg, on assuming the chair, thanked the members for the honor of electing him President and asking for co-operation during the year. He also expressed appreciation to the retiring President and Officers.

Vote of Thanks to the Press

Moved by Col. Cunningham, seconded by Lt.-Col. Littleton, that a vote of thanks be extended to the Albertan and Herald for their co-operation during the year—Carried.

Garrison Officers' Mess

It was announced that Garrison Mess was being taken over by Reserve Army Committee in a few days and announcements for the future would be given as soon as arrangements are completed.

The meeting closed at 10:45 o'clock with the singing of the National Anthem after which refreshments were served.

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The Alberta Military Institute Membership List

THE utmost effort has been made to bring the membership list up-to-date, in spite of numerous changes of station and private addresses. If any member is aware of a change which has not come to the Directors' notice, he will confer a favor by notifying the Secretary.

PAST PRESIDENTS

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1920-21
(Late) Colonel George Macdonald, V.D.	1922
(Late) Lt.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., V.D.	1923
Deputy Commissioner J. W. Spalding, R.C.M.P.	1923
(Late) Major-General D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D.	1925
Lt.-Col. G. H. Whyte, M.C.	1926
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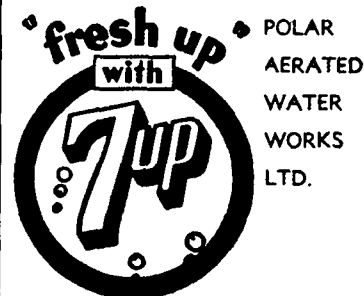
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